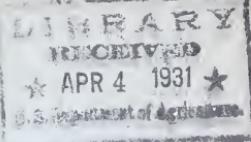


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GROUND COVER PLANTS

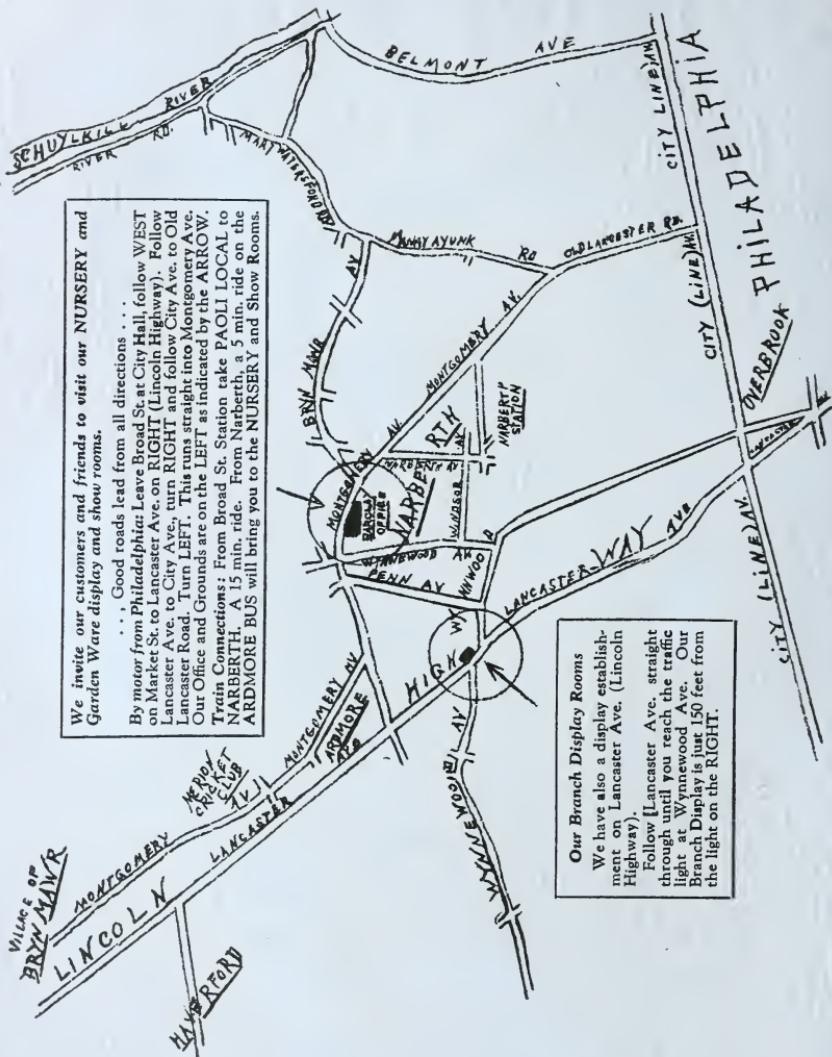
Trees, Shrubs and Evergreens

Rock Garden Plants and
Herbaceous Perennials



HUGH B. BARCLAY
Narberth, Pa.

WHOLESALE
CATALOGUE



Wholesale Catalogue
OF
Ground-Cover Plants

PACHYSANDRA, English Ivy, Halls Honeysuckle,
Euonymus, Vinca Minor, Wild Thyme, etc.

Herbaceous Perennials and Rockgarden Plants

Broad and Narrow-leaved Evergreens Shrubs and Trees

Deciduous Flowering Trees and Shrubs

Climbing Vines and Creepers

Antique Oil Jars, Pottery, Normandy Animals, Bird Baths,
Sun Dials, Fountains, etc.

Catalogues of these sent on request

HUGH B. BARCLAY
1268 Montgomery Avenue
NARBERTH, PA.

*Narberth is but fifteen minutes from Philadelphia via Broad Street Station
on the Penna. R. R. Main Line.*

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Foreword

WE have it wrong, it should be FORWARD, thanks once more to the co-operation and interest of our enlarging group of customers which has enabled us to continue to increase greatly our acreage and facilities for growing.

We shall continue as before to welcome your criticism, inquiries and especial planting problems, because we are really interested in them.

Prices are quoted, Net and F. O. B. Narberth, Pa. No charges are made for packing. Special quotations will be given on plants in quantity and upon occasion in other sizes than offered.

Terms are net cash, or satisfactory bank and other references from unknown customers. In return we would advise that you may investigate our reliability from any Seed Firm, Nurseryman or Landscape Firm of repute.

Very truly yours,

Hugh B. Barclay,
NARBERTH, PA.

Preface

GROUND-COVER PLANTS

WHILE the descriptive expression Ground Cover Plants is now in quite general use in many catalogs, we find that the public are not thoroughly familiar with the many beautiful and practical uses for such plants, and do not therefore accomplish always proper results with them when used as ground covers, though they may know the plant and its proper use and place in the garden or rockery.

The object of using ground cover plants is strictly what the name implies: To obtain a close compact mass of plants to entirely cover the ground, to the exclusion of weeds and to take the place of the best ground cover of all, grass.

However, while grass is good and beautiful it is many times best to use low-growing compact plants the foliage or bloom of which is attractive and which will succeed where grass does not, in accomplishing a definite purpose.

In particular some of the varied uses for ground-cover plants would be: Under trees as a benefit to the trees and to cover the raw soil beneath them. Under Evergreen and Shrub plantings for the same purpose and to face down, as we call it, the planting so that the bare stems of the shrubs are hidden by foliage: For Terraces, Slopes, Garden Borders and Walks, Stepping Stone Paths, Foundation Plantings, Base of Entrance gates and the like. In fact once one becomes interested in the possibilities for use of such plants myriad occasions arise for their use.

As a grower and experimenter with ground cover plants over a period of years I have found that it is decidedly best to stick literally to the expression and meaning of the word ground-cover when the planting is made.

Therefore it is better to use more small, but well-grown plants, rather than fewer large plants, for a given area. With larger plants widely spaced each plant must grow a great deal to completely cover the space between plants, while smaller ones closely spaced have each to grow but little before a solid carpet is formed, which excludes the sun from their root-system, conserves moisture and eliminates weeds.

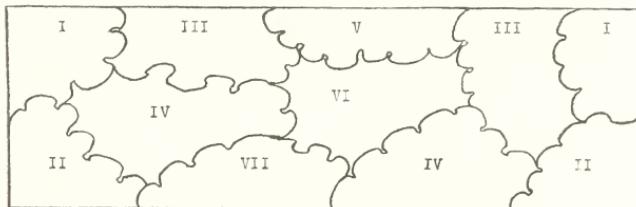
Our economical system of propagation and method of selling the plants as field-grown plants or directly from two and one-quarter-inch pots, in which they are allowed to remain until fully pot-bound, instead of re-shifting into three and one-half or four-inch pots, eliminates the expense of reshifting; no excess soil is shipped, packing charges are lessened and plants ship more safely and are better and more quickly planted. *Dollar for dollar value*, the closely spaced smaller plants will give much better results than larger plants more widely spaced.

Complaints: We have carefully investigated the complaints received, and can truthfully say that poor results of such plantings have invariably been due to careless planting and careless preparation of the soil. Please read planting directions carefully.

Using Ground-Cover Plants to Bind and Beautify Terraces

Because many planters fail to visualize the beauty of the color of foliage contrasts of Ground-Cover Plants, especially on banks and terraces, we have shown here a plan of an 100-foot by 24-foot terrace so planted.

The size, quantity, distance to plant and the plants used, of different varieties, is given and the key number showing where they are to go in the planting.



Key	Plant	Distance to Plant	Quantity
I	2½" <i>Pachysandra Terminalis</i>	4 to sq. ft.	1560
II	2½" <i>Vinca Minor</i>	4 to sq. ft.	2208
III	2-yr. Field <i>Euonymus Colorata</i>	15 to 18 in.	500
IV	2½" <i>Phlox Sublata</i>	8 to 10 in.	1280
V	3½" <i>Cotoneaster Horizontalis</i>	18 to 24 in.	140
VI	2½" <i>Lonicera Halliana</i>	10 to 15 in.	260
VII	2½" <i>Euonymus Acutus</i>	12 to 18 in.	250

From the list of Ground-Cover Plants following many combination plantings can be used to give foliage and flower effect in spring, summer, fall and winter.

For large terraces we are glad to submit estimates. Make a small diagram or ground plan of the terrace, showing length and width, the sunny and shady places, the exposure—whether north or south, etc.—and stating the degree of slope.

From this information we can give you quite an accurate estimate on quantities to use, estimating either for a combination planting similar to the above plan, or where desired, with only one variety of ground cover.

On steep terraces partially shaded by large trees, or on open sunny terraces too steep or difficult to mow, combination ground-cover plantings are excellent, require little attention, always look well and the labor of upkeep is reduced to practically nothing.

Where the slope of the land has necessitated the making of a terrace and it is too abrupt, is a necessary evil detracting from the harmony which would otherwise exist, Ground-Cover Plants can be arranged so as to soften the contour and convert the terrace into a gradual slope.

These simple diagrams illustrate this idea.



On steep terraces and slopes with northern exposure not every plant will thrive. There are many excellent plants in the Ground-Cover Plant list which will do very well in such a location. They introduce warmth of foliage in winter and a cool green in summer.

See page 89 for Ground-Cover Plants for situations in full sun and in light, medium, and heavy shade.

Planting Directions

HEAVY SOILS

Few plants enjoy heavy soil even if rich, and for such soils we advise the addition of two inches of sand and two inches of Peat Moss, dug into the soil not more than four to six inches deep. If soil is rich no manure need be added. *Plant firmly.*

MEDIUM SOILS

Addition of one inch of sand and two inches of Granulated Peat Moss, or fine compost, dug four to six inches deep (not deeper). No manure unless soil is poor. *Plant firmly.*

LIGHT SOILS

Addition of two inches of Granulated Peat Moss or Leaf Mould or Compost, Peat Moss preferred. Add manure if soil is poor, but do not dig under more than six inches, except for Euonymus or similar deep-rooted plants. *Plant firmly.*

VERY POOR LIGHT SOILS

Add manure and Peat Moss (or Compost), two inches of each. Dig in deeper, about eight inches, level and add one inch more of Peat Moss. Dig lightly and *plant firmly.*

HARD GROUND

The soil about many new homes where grading has been done will be found to be extremely hard from the presence of clay sub-soil with the top soil. Such soil should be first broken up well by deep digging. Two inches of sand and two inches of Peat Moss or manure added, again turned and well broken up, and then another inch each of sand and Peat Moss added and dug four to six inches deep. *Plant firmly.*

UNDER TREES

The soil under large trees is invariably poor and contains little humus. Bearing in mind that *any plant* planted under a tree has keen competition, any added attention of the soil is good advice. We advise, first, the digging of the soil to be planted to a depth of six to eight inches. Add three inches of manure and two inches of Peat Moss or Compost, add sand if the soil is very heavy. Dig well again, add another inch of Peat Moss or Compost, and work in lightly. *Plant firmly.*

PLANT FIRMLY

Plant firmly and water the plants in well so that the roots may come in contact with the soil and immediately commence growth.

A light mulch, *one-half to one inch* but no more of Granulated Peat Moss Buckwheat Hulls or fine Compost is beneficial to any planting and where possible should be given after planting.

General List of Ground-Cover Plants

		Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
ACHILLEA TOMENTOSA (<i>Woolly Yarrow</i>). S. Europe. Foliage finely divided more or less woolly, commonly quite green in color forming attractive mats about two inches high and bearing bright yellow heads of flowers on about six-inch stems during June and in less numbers later. This plant flowers at practically the same season as the contrasting blue dwarf Veronicas. Suited for low masses, rockery and roadsides.				
Field plants	Distance to Plant 8 to 12 inches	\$1.50	\$12.00	\$100.00
AJUGA GENEVENSIS. Similar to Ajuga Reptans except that the flowers are bright blue in June and are carried on stems 6 to 8 inches high. The mature foliage takes on a variegated form.				
Small field plants	Distance to Plant 6 to 8 inches	1.50	8.00	65.00
2½-inch pot plants	8 to 10 inches	2.00	10.00	85.00
AJUGA REPTANS (<i>Bugle</i>). A useful herbaceous ground-cover plant in full sun or in shady positions, spreading in habit. Flat leaves almost evergreen. Flowers purplish-blue in May. Three to 4 inches high. Good for planting on steep embankments and in other ground-cover work. Quick creeper. Rock plant.				
Small field plants	Distance to Plant 6 to 8 inches	1.50	8.00	65.00
2½-inch pot plants	8 to 10 inches	2.00	10.00	85.00
AKERIA QUINATA (<i>Five-leaf Vine</i>). Shiny foliage; clusters of small chocolate-colored, fragrant flowers. Ornamental and graceful appearance, giving light shade. Does best in sun. For banks, rocky road-sides and moist places.				
2-year field plants	Distance to Plant 18 to 24 inches	4.00	35.00	45.00
2½-inch pot plants	8 to 12 inches	1.50	12.00	
ARCTOSTAPHYLOS UVA-URSI (<i>Bearberry</i>). One of the best Ground Covers. Evergreen, small white flowers tinged with red followed by large red berries. Thriving equally well in sandy and loamy soils forming a dense low mat of evergreen foliage. Fine for covering rocky slopes and banks, sandy places and seashore plantings.				
Pot plants, 3-6 inches	Distance to Plant 8 to 12 inches	4.50	39.00	
Pot plants, 6-9 inches	12 to 15 inches	6.75	60.00	
(For large plantings will furnish estimates on collected plants.)				
ARENARIA BALEARICA (<i>Creeping Sandwort</i>). A dense growing creeping plant, useful for clothing bare rocks on stones near the waterside. If planted on the shady side, in any small chink it rapidly spreads its mosslike foliage and is sprinkled in summer with tiny white starlike flowers.				
Field plants	Distance to Plant 4 to 6 inches	2.00	15.00	
ARENARIA MONTANA (<i>Mountain Sandwort</i>). Europe. Higher than the preceding forming tufts three to four inches high of darker foliage. Flowers pure white, large and conspicuous. May to August. Excellent for rockery. Light sun and half shade.				
2½-inch pot plants	Distance to Plant 4 to 6 inches	2.00	15.00	

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
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ARENARIA Verna CAESPITOSA (*Moss Sandwort*). Europe and Rocky Mountains. Forms dense mosslike mats of evergreen foliage. Flowers white, small, not much above the foliage. Not particular as to soil. Shade and half shade. Fine for rockery or between stepping stones.

2½-inch pot plants Distance to Plant 6 inches

2.00 15.00

ASTER MAUVE CUSHION (*Japanese Hardy Aster*). A distinct species forming circular cushion-like plants 1½ feet across and 9 inches high. Flowers delicate soft Mauve over 1¼ inches in diameter and produced in such profusion as to completely cover the plant. October and November. Excellent for steep terrace planting combined with Thymes and Nepeta Mussini. Rock plant.

Field plants Distance to Plant 10 to 12 inches

2.00 12.00 100.00

CALLIRHOE INVOLUCRATA (*Poppy Mallow*). An elegant trailing herbaceous plant with finely divided foliage. Flowers large and saucer-shaped, deep rosy-crimson. Blooms all summer and fall. For base of shrub plantings on lawns. Rock plant.

Pot grown plants Distance to Plant 12 inches

2.00 15.00 120.00

CALLUNA VULGARIS (*Syn. Erica Vulgaris*), (Purple or Scotch Heath). Nine to fifteen inches high. Quite hardy. In a sandy loam or peaty soil will carpet beneath deciduous trees (excepting Maples), slopes and sides of walks. To face down Rhododendron and Azalea plantings, they are ideal. Good rock garden subject.

Field plants Distance to Plant 8 to 12 inches

4.25 40.00

CALLUNA VULGARIS ALBA. White form of the above and used for same purposes. Rock garden.

Field plants Distance to Plant 8 to 12 inches

4.25 40.00

CALLUNA VULGARIS ALPORTII. Crimson form of the above and used for same purposes. Rock garden.

Field plants Distance to Plant 8 to 12 inches

4.25 40.00

CALLUNA VULGARIS SEARLII. Dwarf form 6 inches. Distinct and beautiful. White. Carpet on north exposed slope in rock garden.

Field plants Distance to Plant 8 to 12 inches

4.25 40.00

CERASTIUM TOMENTOSUM (*Snow in Summer*). Spreading plant with silvery leaves. Covered with masses of white flowers in June. Massing in rockery and border. Excellent ground cover beneath large open shade trees.

Field plants Distance to Plant 12 inches
2½-inch pot plants 6 to 8 inches

1.50 12.00
1.20 10.00

CONVALLARIA MAJALIS (*Lily-of-the-Valley*). Will establish well in masses in all shady places in good soil. Shady hollows, cold corners, etc. Stems carrying many extremely fragrant, bell-shaped flowers in May. Rock plant.

1-year, field grown Distance to Plant 3 to 4 inches
3-inch pots 3 to 4 inches
Clumps 6 inches

1.00 7.50 60.00
18.00 15.00 12.00
6.00 50.00 450.00

Special Prices Quoted in Quantity Lots

COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS. No better or more beautiful shrub known for terraces, slopes, tops of low walls, foundation planting, etc. A plant that will eventually be used by thousands instead of *Berberis thunbergi*. Fan-shaped, prostrate branches, bearing red berries in fall.

	Distance to Plant	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
4-inch pot plants	12 to 18 inches	6.50	50.00	400.00
6-inch pot plants	18 to 24 inches	12.50	100.00	850.00

NATURAL IRREGULAR SHAPED PLANTS

	Distance to Plant	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
18-24 inches field grown, 3 year	2 to 2½ feet	18.00		
24-30 inches field grown, 3 year	2½ to 3 feet	22.00		

COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS var. PERPUSILLA. Similar to preceding variety except it is more upright in habit of growth.

	Distance to Plant	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
4-inch pot plants	12 to 18 inches	8.00	65.00	500.00
6-inch pot plants	18 to 24 inches	15.00	125.00	1000.00

COTONEASTER HUMIFUSA (Syn. *Dammeri*). A shrub which will be most widely used as a ground-cover when better known. A flat growing semi-evergreen woody plant, with larger leaves than *C. horizontalis*. Large red berries in the fall. It grows perfectly flat and roots where branches touch the soil, making it ideal for terrace positions. Rock plant.

	Distance to Plant	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
4-inch pot plants	12 to 18 inches	8.00	75.00	500.00
6-inch pot plants	18 to 24 inches	15.00	125.00	

COTONEASTER MICROPHYLLA. (*Rockspray*). Very small and deep green leaves. Rather more bushy than *C. horizontalis* and retains its foliage later. Scarlet berries. Rock plant.

	Distance to Plant	Per 10	Per 100
4-inch pot plants	12 to 18 inches	8.00	75.00

CYTISSUS SCOPARIUS (*Scotch Broom*). Curious hardy shrub with small leaflets close to the branches. Myriads of small yellow flowers in spring. Useful for sandy soil and seashore planting, and on dry, rough sandy banks.

	Distance to Plant	Per 10	Per 100
18-24 inches	2 feet	3.00	25.00
2-3 feet	3 feet	4.50	40.00
3-inch pot plants		5.00	35.00

DAPHNE MEZEREUM. Shrub fifteen to thirty inches. Native of Europe; has naturalized in our woodlands. Pretty winter flowering species, red flower followed by scarlet berries. Excellent in open woodland and along paths, etc.

	Distance to Plant	Per 10	Per 100
15-18 inches, collected	12 inches to 2 feet	10.00	90.00

DIANTHUS ALPINUS. From the Swiss Alps. Three to four inches high, quite caespitose, with small evergreen shining leaves and bright pink flowers over an inch across, in profusion in June. Resembles in general appearance a mass of the plants *Phlox subulata*, var. *Vivid*. The flowering season is later. One of the finest rock plants. According to Correvon it requires some lime in the soil.

	Distance to Plant	Per 10	Per 100
2½-inch pot plants	8 to 12 inches	1.50	12.00

DIANTHUS DELTOIDES. Low-tufted evergreen creeper hidden by profusion of pink flowers in June and July. Full sun and partial shade. Rapid grower, not particular as to soil.

	Distance to Plant	Per 10	Per 100
2½-inch pot plants	8 to 12 inches	1.00	8.00

Per 10 Per 100 Per 1000

EPIGAEA REPENS (*Trailing Arbutus*). Native. The delicately scented Mayflower. Flowers white fading to pink April and May. Two to 4 inches. Can be established out of pots where forest conditions prevail, or use plenty of Peat Moss and half rotted leaves.

	Distance to Plant			
Pot grown plants	8 to 12 inches	4.00	35.00	300.00

ERICA VAGANS (*Heath*). Nine to fifteen inches. Flowers pink. This is one of the best and sturdiest growers. Mass in the garden, along slopes, walks and in the rock garden.

	Distance to Plant			
Field plants	8 to 12 inches	4.25	40.00	

ERICA VAGANS RUBRA. Crimson form of Vagans and more colorful. Use same as above. Nine to fifteen inches.

	Distance to Plant			
Field plants	8 to 12 inches	4.25	40.00	

ERICA CARNEA (*Winter Heath*). Nine to fifteen inches. Rich rosy red flowers in profusion from early to late spring. Use similar to Vagans. Rock garden.

	Distance to Plant			
Field plants	8 to 12 inches	4.25	40.00	

ERICA STRICTA (*Corsican Heath*). Two to four feet. A bushy upright grower with large pale red flowers. Mass on slopes and rocky banks and in front of Rhododendron and Azalea plantings.

	Distance to Plant			
Field plants	18 to 30 inches	4.25	40.00	

EUONYMUS RADICANS adapts itself to many purposes. As a clinging woody climber on stone or brick walls to a height of 10 to 12 feet and good for low garden walls; as an evergreen trailing plant in window boxes and vases; or cut back and clipped it makes a dwarf edging resembling boxwood. It is one of our best low-spreading evergreen ground-covers. Leaves measure about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide and 1 inch long and are almost oval in shape and are lightly veined with serrated edges. Should be used more extensively. Rock plant.

	Distance to Plant			
One-year field	10 to 12 inches	1.50	10.00	75.00
Two-year field	12 to 18 inches	2.00	12.00	100.00
Three-year field	18 to 24 inches	2.50	20.00	175.00

EUONYMUS RADICANS VARIEGATA. Similar to Radicans in form and habit except that the leaves are edged white about the green center. Very showy in contrast to the green. Rock plant.

	Distance to Plant			
One-year field	10 to 12 inches	1.50	10.00	75.00
Two-year field	12 to 18 inches	2.00	12.00	100.00
Three-year field	18 to 24 inches	2.50	20.00	175.00

EUONYMUS RADICANS KEWENSIS. As a low evergreen ground-cover this small leaved Euonymus ranks high. It forms a perfect mat of green leaves, turning bronzy-red in autumn. The leaves are about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide and a trifle longer, almost round. Fine for evergreen creeper in rock-garden, as it will cling to large boulders and reach about 2 feet or more. Most suitable for low walls, edge of pools, areaway copings, low slopes and terraces. The smallest Euonymus and one of the best. Rock plant.

	Distance to Plant			
2½-inch pots	6 to 8 inches	1.50	12.00	100.00
Two-year field	10 to 12 inches	2.00	15.00	120.00
Three-year field	14 to 18 inches	3.00	25.00	200.00
Four-year field	18 to 24 inches	4.00	35.00	300.00

100 ft. 100 ft. Per 1000

EUONYMUS RADICANS COLORATA. We consider E. Colorata the finest ground-cover for large terraces and slopes, semi-waste hillsides, roadside plantings, etc. Being entirely evergreen (foliage turns bronzy-red in winter), it is very attractive at all seasons. E. Colorata is a rapid growing plant, rooting at every joint, and does not climb, thus giving a uniform, even effect. Thrives in sun or shade, and seems immune to scale. Leaves of E. Colorata are $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, almost oval. We have faith enough in this plant to have on hand one hundred thousand plants.

	Distance to Plant	2.00	18.00	150.00
Two-year field	15 to 18 inches	2.00	18.00	150.00
Three-year field	18 to 24 inches	3.00	25.00	200.00
Four-year field	24 to 30 inches	3.50	30.00	250.00



Euonymus Colorata Growing in Our Nursery. Note the Effective Ground Carpet it Forms

EUONYMUS RADICANS ACUTUS. Very similar to and as useful as E. Colorata. The leaves are more pointed and a lighter green in color. Rock plant.

	Distance to Plant	2.00	18.00	150.00
Two-year field	15 to 18 inches	2.00	18.00	150.00
Three-year field	18 to 24 inches	3.00	25.00	200.00
Four-year field	24 to 30 inches	3.50	30.00	250.00

Special Prices Quoted in Quantity Lots

Per 10 Per 100 Per 1000

EUONYMUS RADICANS VEGETUS (*Evergreen Bittersweet*).

The largest and strongest growing Euonymus. Distinct from the other evergreen Euonymus because of the orange-red berries carried during the winter—hence its common name, Evergreen Bittersweet. Rather slow to start, but as soon as it becomes established climbs rapidly. Used on walls of any kind and to spread along low stone walls and embankments. It is also ideal for foundation plantings and as a facing-down-plant in combination with Laurel and other broad-leaved Evergreens. The leaves on old stems measure about 1 inch wide and 1½ inches long; leaves on young growth are smaller.

	Distance to Plant	2.00	15.00	120.00
Two-year field	12 to 15 inches	2.50	20.00	150.00
Three-year field	15 to 18 inches	3.50	30.00	250.00
Four-year field, 8-12 inches	18 to 24 inches	5.50	50.00	450.00
Five-year field, 1-1½ feet	24 to 30 inches			

ADIANTUM PEDATUM—American Maidenhair Fern. Native.

A beautiful woodland fern about a foot high with dark polished stems and a flat open canopy-like arrangement of the foliage. The leaf color is a delicate light green. The species has creeping roots and if satisfied with conditions spreads well. This fern likes moist, cool woods and a good yearly covering of leaves. When the new stems grow in the spring they are even able to break holes through tough oak leaves. A good mulch is more important than the amount of shade. The soil should be good leafmould.

	Distance to Plant	1.50	12.00	100.00
Collected Clumps	12 to 15 inches			

DENNSTEDTIA PUNCTILOBA (*Dicksonia*). Hay-scented Fern.

Native. A finely cut deciduous fern common in masses in woodland and open fields, especially north. It increases by underground stolons so that plants placed a foot apart will make with growth a thick mass. A light, fine mulch is beneficial. The roots are near the surface so deep preparation for planting is no benefit but encourages weeds. Loamy soil.

	Distance to Plant	1.50	12.00	100.00
Collected Clumps	12 to 15 inches			

POLYSTICHUM ACROSTICHOIDES (*Aspidium*). Christmas Fern.

Native. An evergreen fern, dark green in color, the fronds of which are collected in quantities for florists use. This fern sends its fronds from a central crown and does not increase by creeping roots, so any planting must be thick enough to accomplish the effect desired. It dislikes the winter sun so where possible should be given a northern exposure. Should not receive a mulch of leaves. Grows best in good fairly heavy garden soil. Fine for shaded banks or woodland ground-cover. A good base for the transient Trillium and other woodland bulbs.

	Distance to Plant	1.50	12.00	100.00
Collected Clumps	4 to 6 inches	1.50	12.00	100.00

4-inch pot plants	1.50	12.00	100.00
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POLYPODIUM VULGARE—Polypody. Native. A low evergreen fern 2-6 inches with creeping roots forming mats of foliage about rocks and on banks where falling leaves do not remain to smother. Generally found in shaded positions, but will grow well in full sunlight. Good garden soil.

	Distance to Plant	1.50	12.00	100.00
Collected Clumps	4 to 6 inches			

25 Plants at 100 Rate, 250 at 1000 Rate

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000	
GALAX APHYLLA. Native. Dwarf evergreen, six inches high, bearing a profusion of pure white flowers in mid-summer. The leaves are round, three to four inches across, turning crimson and bronze in autumn. Invaluable as a shady and woodland ground cover. Collected Clumps	Distance to Plant 8 to 12 inches	1.80	15.00	120.00

Gaultheria procumbens. Native. (<i>Aromatic Winter green.</i>) A low trailing evergreen, with bright green leaves. Flowers white, followed by large bright red berries, which remain until next season. Mulch the bed with Peat Moss. It requires one season to establish this plant. Rock plant. Large clumpy plants	Distance to Plant 8 to 12 inches	2.00	15.00	140.00
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Galax Aphylla: Showing Detail of Leaf and Flower

GYPSOPHILA REPENS (<i>Creeping Gypsophila</i>). Europe. Stems trailing and branching a few inches high. Flowers pinkish white, rather large for Gypsophila. July until fall. Full sun. Fine for rockery. $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pot plants	Distance to Plant 6 to 8 inches	1.50	12.00	100.00
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HEDERA HELIX (*English Ivy*). The well-known large leaved evergreen clinging Ivy so much used on walls and houses. The uses of this plant are very numerous and it is seldom used enough anywhere. Free from diseases and insect pests. As a border for garden beds or to outline walks, etc., and as a ground-cover plant in all semi-shady places. The secret, in obtaining the best results as a ground-cover plant, is to use smaller plants and more of them, which will readily cover all of the

Per 10 Per 100 Per 1000

HEDERA HELIX (*English Ivy*) Continued:

bare soil; rather than long large plants which must be pinned down and cannot be clipped as well.

2½-inch pot plants	10 to 12 inches	1.50	10.00	85.00
4-inch pot plants	12 to 18 inches	5.00	40.00	350.00

HEDERA HELIX GRACILIS (*Small-leaved English Ivy*). Similar to the above and used for the same purposes. The foliage is smaller and it is a slower grower. A more pleasing effect is obtained in many situations. It is harder than the former. This variety is comparatively scarce. Ideal for edge of flower borders, walks, and bordering formal pools, and for rock garden work in sun or shade.

2½-inch pot plants	8 to 12 inches	2.00	12.00	100.00
4-inch pot plants	12 to 18 inches	6.00	50.00	450.00

HELIANTHEMUM (*Rock or Sun Rose*). Low-growing evergreen plants, forming broad clumps which during the flowering season, July to September, are hidden by a mass of bloom. A good ground-cover for a sunny situation and rock-garden work. We offer the following varieties:

2¼-inch pot plants	8 to 12 inches	Distance to Plant
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Album plenum. Double white	2.00	15.00
Bride. Single white, silvery foliage	2.00	15.00
Buttercup. Single golden yellow	2.00	15.00
Clara Middleton. Single; rich orange	2.00	15.00
Fireball. Double bright scarlet	2.00	15.00
Macrantha. Single white	2.00	15.00
Mrs. Earle. Single scarlet	2.00	15.00
Praecox. Single yellow, silvery foliage	2.00	15.00
Rhodanthe carneum. Single pink, silvery foliage	2.00	15.00
Rose Queen. Single pink	2.00	15.00
Sudbury Gem. Single crimson-bronze	2.00	15.00

HERNIARIA GLABRA. Prostrate creeper. Excellent for planting between flagstone terraces or flagstone paths; foliage moss-like, green shading to bronze in winter.

Field plants	4 to 8 inches	Distance to Plant
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2.00 15.00 120.00

HEMEROCALLIS FLAVA. Lemon day Lily. Sweet scented lemon yellow flowers in June. Two and one-half feet high.

Field plants	12 to 15 inches	Distance to Plant
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1.80 15.00 135.00

HEMEROCALLIS FULVA. Tawny Day Lily. Coppery orange shaded crimson. Three feet high. July. Both charming plants for massing anywhere in sun and shade. Combines unusually well with Ferns. Our most effective perennial for naturalizing along streams, moist or dry roadsides and banks in sun and shade.

Field plants	12 to 15 inches	Distance to Plant
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1.80 15.00 135.00

HYPERICUM CALYGINUM (*Aron's Beard*). Unusually good ground cover. Mass on woodland walks, in shade of trees, full sun and on banks. Twelve inches high—evergreen; spreads freely by stoloniferous roots, making an excellent carpet of dark green foliage covered in August with large yellow blossoms. Rock plant.

Field plants	12 to 15 inches	Distance to Plant
2½-inch pot plants	6 to 8 inches	1.50
4-inch pot plants	12 to 15 inches	2.00

2.00 18.00 150.00
1.50 12.00 100.00
2.00 18.00 150.00

Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
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HYPERICUM MOZERIANUM. Somewhat taller than Calycinum. A hybrid form of bushy growth. For massing under trees, shady banks and many places where other plants do not thrive. Foliage evergreen, flowers golden. Plant in sun and shade.

15-18 inches	12 to 15 inches	3.00	28.00
18-24 inches	15 to 18 inches	4.00	38.00

HYPERICUM REPTANS. A distinct trailing species about four inches high from the Himalayas. Fine, light green, needle-like foliage. Flowers are very large, light yellow, tinged reddish, and appear in August and September. Mass in rockeries and on terraces.

Field plants	Distance to Plant 12 to 15 inches	3.00	25.00	220.00
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IRIS CRISTATA. Dwarf native creeping species, only three inches high. Flowers rich amethyst blue in May. Rock garden, edges of streams and on banks. Exquisite carpet of blue in May. Used as Ground Cover along woodland path.

Collected plants	Distance to Plant 6 to 8 inches	1.50	12.00	100.00
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IRIS PUMILA. Taller than cristata in yellow, blue and white. It is a rapid spreader, very hardy. In sunny situations along intimate sunny woodland paths, and dells, for mass effect.

Field plants	Distance to Plant 6 inches	2.00	18.00	150.00
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JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS DEPRESSA. One to 1½ feet. (*Spreading Juniper.*) Dense mat-like shrub, low and spreading. Bronze winter color. For rockeries, foregrounds and naturalizing on rocky slopes and banks. For ground-cover on terraces, etc. Effective with Pachysandra.

10-12 inches, B. & B.	12.00	100.00
12-15 inches, B. & B.	15.00	120.00
18-24 inches, B. & B.	18.00	150.00
2-2½ feet, B. & B.	25.00	200.00

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS DEPRESSA AUREA. A very beautiful golden form and much more attractive than communis depressa. Used for the same purposes.

12-15 inches, B. & B.	20.00	180.00
15-18 inches, B. & B.	25.00	200.00

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS DEPRESSA PLUMOSA (*Plumed Prostrate Juniper.*) A variety of communis depressa with feathery foliage. Exceedingly handsome for similar uses.

15-18 inches, B. & B.	30.00	250.00
18-24 inches, B. & B.	35.00	300.00

JUNIPERUS SABINA. Two to 3 feet. Deep green foliage. Vase-shaped, bushy, low grower. For rockeries and foreground. Fine for massing on terraces and slopes. Effective with Pachysandra.

15-18 inches, B. & B.	20.00	180.00
18-24 inches, B. & B.	30.00	250.00

JUNIPERUS SABINA TAMARISCIFOLIA (*Tamariz Savin.*) Distinct trailing variety of above. Low, spreading gray-green foliage. Same uses as above variety. Effective with Pachysandra.

10-12 inches spread, B. & B.	22.50	150.00
15-18 inches spread, B. & B.	25.00	200.00
18-24 inches spread, B. & B.	30.00	275.00

		Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
JUNIPERUS SABINA HORIZONTALIS.	One to 1½ feet. (<i>Sabina Prostrata.</i>) (<i>Creeping Savin.</i>) Glaucus green foliage creeping along the ground. For rockeries, colony plantings on banks and terraces. Especially effective in combination with <i>Pachysandra</i> .			
12-15 inches spread, B. & B.	.....	20.00	180.00	
15-18 inches spread, B. & B.	.....	25.00	225.00	
JUNIPERUS SQUAMATA.	Prostrate variety. Bluish-green foliage, ascending at ends of branches. For foreground, rockeries, mass plantings on slopes, etc.			
12-15 inches spread, B. & B.	.....	35.00		
15-18 inches spread, B. & B.	.....	45.00		
LEIOPHYLIUM BUXIFOLIUM	(<i>Sand Myrtle.</i>) An evergreen shrub resembling common box. Well adapted for borders and rockeries. A good ground cover. Small clusters of white and light pink flowers in June. Requires a sand-peat soil.	Distance to Plant		
6-12 inches	.....	15 to 18 inches	10.00	75.00
LONICERA JAPONICA HALLIANA	(<i>Hall's Honeysuckle.</i>) This is the honeysuckle we know so well, and which helps to make Pennsylvania roadsides beautiful to other state visitors. The creamy white blossoms scent the whole atmosphere. For covering fences, steep banks and unsightly places it has no equal, and should be much more freely planted. Perfectly hardy, free from disease, and of rapid growth. It can be cut at will and easily kept within bounds. Small field or pot plants, planted closely, will give a much more even effect than larger plants.	Distance to Plant		
Young field plants	.....	10 to 15 inches	1.50	8.00
2¼-inch pot plants	.....	10 to 15 inches	2.00	10.00
4-inch pot plants	.....	18 to 24 inches	3.50	25.00
				65.00 85.00 200.00
LYSIMACHIA NUMMULARIA	(<i>Moneywort.</i>) Rampant semi-evergreen creeper covered in summer with bright yellow flowers. For growing down banks at the waterside or side of waterfalls, or any moist place in sun or shade. For flagstone steps in shade it can't be surpassed. Will naturalize in semi-shady lawns and withstands cutting, making a fine soft carpet. Rock plant.	Distance to Plant		
Young field plants	.....	6 to 8 inches	1.50	8.00
2¼-inch pot plants	.....	6 to 8 inches	2.00	10.00
				65.00 85.00
MAZUS RUGOSA	(<i>Mimulus rugosa</i>). Hardy minnulus, small lavender and white flowers, speckled with gold. Sun, light shade, carpeting in rock garden. Good subject.	Distance to Plant		
Field plants	.....	6 inches	2.00	15.00
MITCHELLA REPENS	(<i>Partridge Berry.</i>) A native trailing evergreen plant, too little used. The red berries resemble a partridge's head and persist throughout the winter. Indispensable for intimate woodland planting. Less than two inches high. Rock plant.	Distance to Plant		
2¼-inch pot plants	.....	10 to 12 inches	1.50	12.00
Collected clumps	.....		1.50	12.00
				100.00 100.00
MITELLA DIPHYLLO	(<i>Native Bishop's Cap.</i>) A gem for a shady position. Feathery spikes of creamy white flowers. Carpet in open woodland dells, semi-dry woods and shady nooks in the rockery. Twelve to 18 inches high, May and June.	Distance to Plant		
Collected plants	.....		1.50	12.00
				100.00

		Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
MYOSOTIS PALUSTRIS SEMPERVIRENS (<i>Forget-Me-Not</i>).	Rich blue flowers with yellow eye, very profuse bloomer. Spreads quickly in marshy places or in shallow water in sun and shade, forming a sheet of lovely blue.	Distance to Plant		
Pot plants	8 to 12 inches	2.00	15.00	120.00
Field plants	6 to 8 inches	1.50	12.00	100.00
NEPETA GLECHOMA (<i>Ground Ivy</i>). Native. A beautiful little creeping ground-cover plant with light blue flowers in early spring. Semi-evergreen. Particularly suited for moist, sunny and shady locations. Rapid spreader.	Distance to Plant			
2½-inch pot plants	10 to 12 inches	2.00	10.00	85.00
NEPETA MUSSINI . Sage green foliage, plants are a sheet of lavender-blue in May and June and if cut after flowering will bloom as freely in the fall. A most satisfactory plant for mass effect in the border, rock garden, and for steep banks. Rock plant.	Distance to Plant			
2½-inch pot plants	12 to 15 inches	1.50	12.00	100.00
Field plants	12 to 15 inches	1.50	12.00	100.00
PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS . Japan. A low-growing evergreen hardy plant with foliage resembling Laurel. Flourishes in dense shade or sun and is without question the best of all evergreen ground cover plants. See special article here and write for Booklet.	Distance to Plant			
One-year field size	4 to sq. foot	1.00	6.00	50.00
Two-year field size	4 to sq. foot	1.50	7.00	65.00
2½ inch pot plants	4 to sq. foot	2.00	10.00	85.00

(Special prices will be quoted in lots of 2000 or more.)

Special Prices Quoted in Quantity Lots



Pachysandra in Our Nursery. See Next Page

Pachysandra Terminalis

(JAPANESE SPURGE)

The Green Rug for the Outdoor Living Room

"Use Pachysandra" has become a popular saying and thought with many Landscape Architects and plantsmen when confronted with the problem of planting situations such as follows:

- Bare areas under dense shade.
- Bare ground under Evergreen plantings.
- Bare ground under shrub plantings.
- Bare areas along shady driveways.
- Bare areas in court-yards.
- Bare areas in City yards.
- Bare areas at entrance gateways.

It stands out, not as a substitute for some other plant, but as the best and only one to use for these situations.

Pachysandra recommends itself. Evergreen Winter and Summer. Hardy under all conditions. Disease Free. Even height of 6 inches. Does not flop in Winter.

Distinctly benefiting shade trees, evergreen and shrub plantings, not alone in providing the natural mulch or forest condition of topsoil, so important to them, but also in bringing out, and adding an effect of completeness. The finished appearance that Pachysandra gives to plantings is unquestioned.

- In order to carry out natural lines, face down and relieve Foundation Plantings.
- Rhododendron Borders.
- Azalea Plantings.
- Extend the planted rock-garden from sun to shade in a naturalistic manner,
- Enhance woodland gardens,
- Combine with and protect plantings of Spring bulbs, there are few plants as satisfactory as Pachysandra and none that surpass it.

ENDORSEMENTS

Extracts from letters in our files, these opinions come from renowned Landscape Architects and Arborists.

"I am of the opinion that Pachysandra is of immense benefit planted as a Ground-Cover under old trees, and I know of numerous occasions where it has been so used in the vicinity of Boston."

"I am strong for the planting of Pachysandra and other Ground-Covers about the base of old trees."

"It seems to me that the beneficial effect of Pachysandra on many trees would be almost a foregone conclusion."

"I am of the opinion that Pachysandra under trees on the lawn, where it is impossible to maintain a good turf, not only prevents erosion, but maintains the moisture and is a decided benefit for both trees and shrubbery."

"In addition to its attractive appearance we find it a great aid in maintaining certain conditions and highly recommend its use in the restoration and preservation of old and undernourished trees."

"After applying top soil, Peat Moss and manure, it is my intention to blanket these areas with Pachysandra, which I consider the most effective Ground-Cover obtainable."



"My own experience has been that there is no better way of keeping a soil condition conducive to a good root growth than by means of such a Ground-Cover."

"We have been using Pachysandra for a number of years and find it a very desirable Ground-Cover for use under trees."

"I am very much in favor of using the Ground-Covers wherever possible in place of grass."

"Briefly I believe that its greatest value is that of continuing or reproducing forest conditions for old trees."

In case we seem to claim too much honor for Pachysandra, let us refer you to some of our clients who have used many thousands. America is our market and we ship annually greater and less quantities to almost every State, including California, Texas and Florida. Clients in Canada, Hawaii, Cuba and England commend and praise this plant of a thousand uses.

Pachysandra is beneficial to Aged and Undernourished Trees

For this reason alone it deserves highest recognition.

Nationally known Tree Surgeon companies who are accomplishing invaluable service in preserving the large and old trees of the country, recognize Pachysandra as the best means of recreating the natural forest conditions lacking on well-kept lawns or bare ground from which the leaves are blown or carefully raked away, have written us that they instruct their men in its use and strongly recommend it because—

By protecting the roots of large trees from the drying effect of sun and wind

In preventing surface transpiration

Collecting the fallen leaves

Enabling the tidy application of humus and fertilizer, the cool green foliage, six inches high hides the leaves or humus, keeps the soil cool, while the stoloniferous root system keeps the soil friable and permits falling moisture to easily penetrate to the tree roots.

SIZE OF PACHYSANDRA TO USE

Our plants are not divisions. They are grown from cuttings and have a strong undivided root system.

Pachysandra is a true evergreen and "requires the shade of its own foliage" for best results, therefore it should be "planted closely," using young vigorous plants in preference to large plants widely spaced.

One-year field plants, two-year field plants or two and one-quarter-inch pot plants are the proper sizes to use.

All sizes may be safely planted at any season. For extensive plantings we recommend the use of two-year field plants planted half and half with one-year field. For all general plantings two-year field size are most satisfactory, and for Summer plantings the two and one-quarter-inch pot plants.

PRICES

	Distance to Plant	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
One-year field size	4 to sq. foot	1.00	6.00	50.00
Two-year field size	4 to sq. foot	1.50	7.00	65.00
2½-inch pot plants	4 to sq. foot	2.00	10.00	85.00

(Special prices will be quoted in lots of 2000 or more.)

PHLOX AMOENA. Native. Low, deep pink Phlox. Four inches. May. Good for carpeting. Rock plant.

	Distance to Plant	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
2½-inch pot plants	8 to 10 inches	1.50	12.00	100.00

PHLOX DIVARICATA (*Canadensis*). Fragrant lavender-blue flowers in late May and June. Low growing, 9 to 12 inches. Massing in the rockery, along paths and for spring borders through woodlands.

	Distance to Plant	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
2½-inch pot plants	8 to 10 inches	1.50	12.00	100.00

Per 10 Per 100 Per 1000

PHLOX SUBULATA (*Moss Pink*). The dwarf creeping Phlox used so extensively in gardens and rockeries. Moss-like evergreen foliage which during the flowering season, April and May, is hidden under the masses of bloom. It is ideal for clothing large areas of steep rocky hillsides, terraces, etc. Acres of the wild variety P. sub. Rosea are growing in Pennsylvania. Rock plant. We offer the following varieties:

	Distance to Plant	8 to 10 inches	1.50	10.00	\$5.00
2½-inch pot plants	8 to 10 inches	1.50	10.00	\$5.00	
ALBA. Pure white		2.50	20.00	125.00	
FRONDOSA. Blush pink		1.50	10.00	\$5.00	
LILACINA. Light lilac		1.50	10.00	\$5.00	
ROSEA. Deep rosy pink		2.50	20.00	125.00	
VIVID. Bright pink with red eye					

PLUMBAGO LARPENTAE (*Leadwort*). A most desirable spreading plant of dwarf herbaceous habit, growing from 6 to 9 inches high, and covered with deep blue flowers all mid-summer and fall. It requires good drainage. For rockeries, border, banks and terraces.

	Distance to Plant	8 to 10 inches	1.80	15.00	120.00
2½-inch pot plants	8 to 10 inches	1.80	15.00	120.00	
3-inch pot plants	12 to 15 inches	3.50	30.00		
Field	12 to 15 inches	1.80	15.00	120.00	

RANUNCULUS REPENS (*Creeping Buttercup*). This plant has habit of growth not unlike that of Pachysandra, with buttercup-like leaves and double yellow flowers. Spring. Six to 8 inches high. For shady borders in moist places and for naturalising.

	Distance to Plant	6 to 8 inches	1.50	12.00	100.00
Field grown	6 to 8 inches	1.50	10.00	\$5.00	

ROSE MAX GRAF. The very best rose for clothing steep banks or waste lands. A hybrid of Rugosa and Wieshuriana, it combines the best qualities of both. Nearly evergreen, a very rapid grower, foliage, insect and mildew proof, habit of growth, prostrate, flowers are deep pink, resembling the wild rose. The foliage being larger, it does not lie quite as closely to the ground as Wieshuriana and its foliage is more crinkled and attractive. Its rapid growth will permit of wide planting, three feet apart, at least. This variety is rare.

	Distance to Plant	3 to 4 feet	10.00	75.00
4-inch pot plants	3 to 4 feet	10.00	75.00	

ROSE WICHURIANA (*The Trailing Rose Wichuriana*). Its spreading branches make a carpet on slope or bank and form a background of shining green to the delicate white blossoms. These plants we grow particularly for carpet and ground-cover work.

	Distance to Plant	24 inches	2.00	15.00	120.00
2½-inch pot plants	24 inches	2.00	15.00	120.00	
4-inch pot plants	36 inches	5.00	35.00	300.00	
One-year field plants	48 inches	3.00	25.00	200.00	

(Special prices on lots of 1000 or more.)

SEDMUM ACRE (*Stonecrop*). A creeping grower forming a thick carpet of green moss-like foliage, covered with bright yellow flowers in early summer. Useful in the rock-garden or for wall erevices.

	Distance to Plant	8 to 10 inches	1.50	10.00	85.00
2½-inch pot plants	8 to 10 inches	1.50	10.00	85.00	

Special Prices Quoted in Quantity Lots

	Distance to Plant	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
SEDUM ALBUM. Tufted evergreen habit, white flowers in July and August. Three to four inches high. Splendid for stony banks.	8 to 10 inches	1.50	10.00	85.00
2½-inch pot plants	8 to 10 inches	1.50	10.00	85.00
SEDUM FOSTERIANUM. A distinct species forming small terminal rosettes. Flowers yellow in June and July.	Distance to Plant			
2¼-inch pot plants	8 to 10 inches	1.50	10.00	85.00
SEDUM KAMTSCHATICUM. From Northern Asia, and a glory of orange yellow from June to August, seed heads turn to bright crimson. Foliage resembles Pachysandra.	Distance to Plant			
2½-inch pot plants	8 to 10 inches	1.50	10.00	85.00
SEDUM LYDIUM. Evergreen Carpets, which, in dry and fully exposed positions and the stony and poor soil it prefers, turns to a lovely rich deep red. Flowers are pure white, tinged with pink.	Distance to Plant			
2½-inch pot plants	8 to 10 inches	1.50	10.00	85.00
SEDUM LYDIUM GLAUCUM. A blue-leaved form of the preceding.	Distance to Plant			
2¼-inch pot plants	8 to 10 inches	1.50	10.00	85.00
SEDUM MIDDENDORFFIANUM. Low tufts of erect stems clothed with narrow serrated leaves of rich reddish brown which form a pretty contrast to the many cymes of rich yellow flowers. Three to 4 inches.	Distance to Plant			
Pot plants	8 to 10 inches	2.00	18.00	150.00
SEDUM PRUNIATUM. Pretty glaucous blue-green leaves, yellow flowers of trailing habit in a compact round-topped cyme. Originated from the Serra de Gerez in Portugal.	Distance to Plant			
2¼-inch pot plants	8 to 10 inches	1.50	10.00	85.00
SEDUM REFLEXUM (<i>Stone Orpine</i>). A mat-forming plant, native of Western Europe, and naturalized here. The leaves are bluish-green of a trailing habit. The flower stems end in an umbellate cyme of golden yellow flowers. Six inches.	Distance to Plant			
Pot plants	8 to 10 inches	2.00	18.00	150.00
SEDUM SARMENTOSUM. Prostrate plant with slender shoots. Light yellowish foliage ending in bright yellow flowers. Excellent carpeter. Three inches.	Distance to Plant			
2¼-inch pot plants	8 to 10 inches	1.50	10.00	85.00
SEDUM SEXANGULARE. Resembling Sedum Aere in habit, forming a bronzy green mat, disappearing in July under the golden yellow flowers. Two inches.	Distance to Plant			
2¼-inch pot plants	8 to 10 inches	1.50	10.00	85.00
SEDUM SIEBOLDI. A succulent plant with handsome bluish-gray foliage, and pink flowers in September. A real gem for the rockery and wall garden.	Distance to Plant			
Pot plants	8 to 10 inches	2.00	18.00	150.00

		Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
SEDUM SPURIUM var. COCCINEUM.	Of creeping habit, with umbels of reddish-purple flowers. A late bloomer.			
2½-inch pot plants	Distance to Plant 8 to 10 inches	1.50	10.00	\$5.00
SEDUM STOLONIFERUM (<i>Ibericum</i>).	Evergreen mat-forming perennial from Persia, and often confused with Sedum spureum. The stems are clothed with numerous opposite bright green leaves. The flowers are produced in three branched cymes and are rose-colored. Two to three inches. June and July.			
2½-inch pot plants	Distance to Plant 8 to 10 inches	1.50	10.00	\$5.00
SEDUM TERNATUM.	The earliest of all to flower. From pale green broad-leaved tufts in April or May spring branching cymes of pure white flowers, erect habit. Shade resistant and will establish and carpet luxuriantly through the woodlands.			
2½-inch pot plants	Distance to Plant 8 to 10 inches	1.50	10.00	\$5.00
STACHYS LANATA (<i>Woolly Betony</i>).	Four to 6 inches. Spreading. Excellent ground-cover for shade and sunny places. Silvery gray foliage, remaining all winter. Makes excellent contrast in combination with Mugho Pines and other ground-covers.			
Field plants	Distance to Plant 6 to 8 inches	1.20	10.00	\$5.00
TEUCRIUM CHAMAEDRYS (<i>Germanander</i>).	Excellent evergreen, shrub-like plant. Foliage glossy green and flower spikes purple. August and September. Very neat habit of growth. One foot. A good edging and facing-down plant.			
2½-inch pot plants	Distance to Plant 10 to 12 inches	1.50	12.00	100.00
THYMUS (<i>Thymes</i>).	The thymes are known and used throughout the world as ground-cover plants for flagstone terraces and walks, on dry banks, in rock gardens. One to 3 inches high. Their foliage is very wiry and fragrant. The small round leaves when bruised give off a fragrance known as "Thyme." If planted at various points of the garden, or on the lawn itself, their odor is delightfully evident at shadow time. Always attractive, quick spreading, and easy to grow. Thyme is a "link" with days of "hooped skirts, the sword, and buckler."			
THYMUS CITRIDIODORUS AUREUS:				
Golden-leaved, lemon-scented Thyme.				
THYMUS LANUGINOSUS (<i>Woolly thyme</i>).	Woolly grayish foliage. Bright pink flowers.			
THYMUS SERPYLLUM (<i>Wild thyme</i>).	Native. Almost evergreen, lilac flowers.			
THYMUS SERPYLLUM ALBUM.	White flowering form.			
THYMUS SERPYLLUM COCCINEUM.	Crimson flowering form.			
All Thymes same price.				
2½-inch pot plants	Distance to Plant 10 to 12 inches	1.50	10.00	\$5.00

	Distance to Plant	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
TUNICA SAXIFRAGA (<i>Goat Flower</i>). Tufted evergreen foliage with light pink mistlike flowers produced all summer. Plant in groups and masses in rock-garden and border.				
2½-inch pot plants	6 to 8 inches	1.50	12.00	100.00
Field plants	6 to 8 inches	1.50	12.00	100.00
VERONICA ALLIONI. A very small rapid creeper. Resembling our wild Veronicas in habit. It seems to thrive well in any situation. Can well be described as an undergrowth plant. Flowers are light blue. Plant not over one to two inches in height.	Distance to Plant			
Field plants	4 to 6 inches	1.50	12.00	100.00
VERONICA FILIFORMIS. A great romper, but very attractive. Soft green trailing mats absolutely smothered under pale china blue flowers in May and early June. Best planted by itself.	Distance to Plant			
Field plants	6 to 8 inches	1.50	12.00	100.00
VERONICA PECTINATA. Prostrate mats of velvety leaves, and in May and June short spikes of pale blue flowers.	Distance to Plant			
Field plants	6 to 8 inches	1.50	12.00	100.00
VERONICA PECTINATA ALBA. A white variety similar in habit.	Distance to Plant			
Field plants	6 to 8 inches	1.50	12.00	100.00
VERONICA OFFICINALIS—Fluellen, Common Speedwell. Europe E. S. Prostrate rooting, with evergreen elliptic, somewhat hairy leaves about an inch long. Flowers pale blue in slender racemes. May, June. Endures even heavy shade but not leaf mulch.	Distance to Plant			
Field plants	6-8 inches	1.50	12.00	100.00
VERONICA REPENS (<i>Creeping Speedwell</i>). A beautiful herbaceous creeping ground-cover forming solid mossy mats of foliage, evergreen, covered in early spring with light blue, fading to white flowers. Excellent for rockeries, between stepping stones and woodland paths in masses. Sun or semi-shade.	Distance to Plant			
2¼-inch pot plants	8 to 12 inches	1.50	12.00	100.00
VERONICA RUPESTRIS. A prostrate creeping plant with almost evergreen foliage, and myriads of gentian blue flowers in spring. Height, 2 inches. A hardy and rapid grower, but does not become a weed. Prefers sun or semi-shade. Excellent for borders of garden beds, steep terraces, carpeting stepping stones, rockeries.	Distance to Plant			
2¼-inch pot plants	10 to 12 inches	1.20	10.00	85.00
VERONICA RUPESTRIS HEAVENLY BLUE. An improved form of the preceding. Mat-like habit and deep Heavenly Blue flowers. As a carpeter between stepping stone walks and old stone walls, etc., it is invaluable.	Distance to Plant			
2¼-inch pot plants	10 to 12 inches	1.50	12.00	100.00
Field plants	10 to 12 inches	1.50	12.00	100.00

Special Prices Quoted in Quantity Lots

Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
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VINCA MINOR (*Periwinkle or Myrtle*). The beautiful old-fashioned plant found in front lawns and under neighboring trees on old New England farms, and in old cemeteries.

Glossy evergreen foliage, Periwinkle blue flowers in spring. We place it next in importance to Pachysandra as a ground-cover.

The singular deep green color of the leaves presents a contrast when planted on banks, terraces, bordering driveways, foundation plantings, woodland edgings, in the rockery, corners of shady gardens, and many like situations.

After years of experience we find it best to ship only two-year old field-grown plants, grown by us for 2 years from divisions, or 2½-inch pot plants which have been clipped to thicken them up and become well pot-bound. In planting *do not place the crown of the plant below the surface of the soil*.

	Distance to Plant	1.50	8.00	65.00
Two-year field size	4 to sq. ft.			
2½-inch pot plants	4 to sq. ft.			

ZANTHORHIZA APIFOLIA (*Yellowroot*). Generally low, growing about one foot from underground stolons which send up a new supply of stems each spring. Foliage pinnate and cut, in clusters from terminal buds. Autumn color golden yellow. Native to moist shaded locations, but does well in full sunlight and drier positions in loose soil.

9-12 inches	4.00	30.00	275.00
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25 Plants at 100 Rate, 250 at 1000 Rate



Fine Result of Proper Planting of English Ivy (Hedera Helix)

Perennial Plants

Per 10 Per 100 Per 1000

ACHILLEA AGERATUM (*Sweet Yarrow*). Europe. Foliage light shining green, forming evergreen rosettes, 3-4 in. high, from which arise slightly leafy one foot stems bearing good bright yellow flower clusters from June to August. Perfectly hardy. Suitable for low masses, rockery and roadsides.

Field plants	\$1.50	\$12.00
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ACHILLEA FILIPENDULINA (*Fernleaf Yarrow*). Orient. A sturdy plant growing about 3 ft. high with fern-like foliage almost to the bright yellow dense heads of flowers. June to September. A fine plant for large masses and roadside planting.

Field plants	1.50	12.00
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ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM ROSEUM (*Rosy Milfoil*). A garden variety of the Common Yarrow, not quite so sturdy in growth. Foliage very finely cut, fern-like, mainly about the base of the plant, deep green. Flower stems about 15 in. high, bearing rosy pink flowers in flat heads during June and in less numbers throughout the summer. Suitable for mass plantings, rockery and roadsides.

Field plants	1.50	12.00
2½-inch pot plants	1.25	10.00

ACHILLEA PTARMICA BOULE DE NEIGE (*Sneezewort*). An improved double-flowered garden variety. Leaves small, dark green and undivided, mainly disposed about the base of the plant forming a mat about 3 in. high from which the flower stems rise to about 15 inches. The double pure white flowers are borne in open clusters during June, July and occasionally later. A good cut flower. Suited for low masses, bank planting and rockery. Any soil. Endures considerable shade, but needs sun for flowers.

Field plants	1.50	12.00
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ACHILLEA SERICEA (*From Lebanon*). Rather new to garden lists. Foliage gray and silky, cut but not finely divided, disposed mainly as a mat about 6 in. high from which the flowering stems ascend to 15-18 in. Flowers bright yellow in dense heads from May to September. Perfectly hardy and easy of cultivation. Good for cut flower. Suited to masses, bank planting and rockery.

Field plants	2.00	12.00
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ACHILLEA TOMENTOSA (*Woolly Yarrow*). S. Europe. Foliage finely divided, more or less woolly, commonly quite green in color forming attractive mats about two inches high and bearing bright yellow heads of flowers on about 6-in. stems during June and in less numbers later. This plant flowers at practically the same season as the contrasting blue dwarf Veronicas. Suited for low masses, rockery and roadsides.

Field plants	1.50	12.00	\$100.00
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	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
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ACONITUM FISCHERI (*Azure Monkshood*). North America, Asia. Attractive, large, three-parted and cut foliage borne mainly on the 2-4 ft. stems which terminate in a panicle of odd shaped large blue flowers during September. Give deep rich soil. They enjoy some shade, but not dry soil. Suited for rear of perennial borders, in broad-leaved evergreen plantings and woodland borders. Poisonous to eat.

Field plants	2.00	15.00	
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ACONITUM NAPELLUS (*Spark's Variety, Aconite*). Foliage divided and cleft into linear lobes and borne on stiff stems 3-4 ft. high. Flowers deep blue in a terminal spike during July and August. Culture and uses similar to the preceding species. Source of the drug aconite.

Field plants	2.00	18.00	
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AETHIONEMA PERSICUM (*Stonecress*). Persia. Iberis-like plants, dwarf, shrubby. Flowers showy in terminal racemes, deep rose. Open soil and sun. Rockery.

Field plants	2.00	18.00	
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AGROSTEMMA CORONARIA. See *Lychnis*.

AJUGA GENEVENSIS (*Geneva Bugle*). Europe. See *G. C. Plants*, page 7.

Small field plants	1.50	8.00	65.00
2½-inch pot plants	1.50	10.00	\$5.00

AJUGA REPTANS (*Carpet Bugle*). Europe. See *G. C. Plants*, page 7.

Small field plants	1.50	8.00	65.00
2½-inch pot plants	1.50	10.00	\$5.00

ALYSSUM ARGENTEUM (*Silver Alyssum*). Europe. Foliage small, oblong, dark grayish green, silvery underneath, forming open attractive mats a few inches high. Flowers yellow in open clusters on stems about a foot high. This species follows Alyssum saxatile in flower in late spring and by removal of the forming seeds will flower more or less continuously. Suited for low masses, bank planting and rockery.

Field plants	2.00	15.00	
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ALYSSUM MONTANUM. Europe, Asia. Small gray foliage forming mats 2-3 in. high. Flowers yellow in simple spikes during May and June. Fragrant. Rockery.

Field plants	3.00	25.00	
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ALYSSUM SAXATILE COMPACTUM (*Goldentuft*). Europe. Foliage grayish, larger than Alyssum Argenteum and arranged somewhat in rosettes. The plant forms a round spreading clump about 6 inches high. The bright yellow flowers are borne on branched stems a few inches above the foliage in May. Excellent for rockery or garden border.

Field plants	2.00	12.00	
4-inch pot plants	2.50	18.00	

ALYSSUM SERPYLIFOLIUM. Alps. Leaves small, ½ in. or less. Plant 3-4 in. high with light yellow flowers. May-June. Rockery.

Field plants	2.00	18.00	
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	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
ANCHUSA BARRELLERI (<i>Early Bugloss</i>). Europe, Asia. Much lower than <i>Anchusa italica</i> with smaller foliage. Stems somewhat reclining, about 18 in. high. Flowers dark blue (occasionally lighter). May and all summer. Does well in semi-shade. Suited for masses and banks.			
Field plants	1.50	12.00	
ANCHUSA ITALICA FLORIARENSE (<i>Italian Bugloss</i>). From imported seeds from the Floraire Gardens this plant has here grown about 3 ft. high and not required staking. The flowers are light blue. All summer.			
Field plants	2.50	20.00	
ANEMONE JAPONICA (<i>Japanese Anemone</i>). Europe. Plants forming foliage clumps less than a foot high from which arise about 2 ft. flowering stems during September and until frosts. Flowers large, 2-3 in. across. The plants like a deep rich soil and will endure some shade. They should be given a mulch during the winter. Woodland and border.			
QUEEN CHARLOTTE, semi-double pink.			
WHIRLWIND, semi-double white.			
Field plants	2.00	18.00	
ANEMONE PULSATILLA (<i>Eu. Pasque Flower</i>). Europe. Delicate appearing plants with finely divided basal leaves and large generally purplish flowers on stems about ten inches high. April. Rockery in mellow, well-drained soil in half-shade.			
Field plants	2.00	18.00	
AQUILEGIA ALPINA (<i>Alpine Columbine</i>). A species from Switzerland growing only a foot or less high, normally with large rich blue flowers. May-June. Rockery.			
2½-inch pot plants	1.50	12.00	
AQUILEGIA CANADENSIS (<i>American Columbine</i>). North America. The graceful native species with red and yellow flowers during May and June. Endures considerable shade, but can not abide a heavy leaf mulch. Rockery and open woodland.			
Field plants	1.50	12.00	
AQUILEGIA CHRYSANTHA (<i>Golden Columbine</i>). Southwest United States. A stronger growing species usually about 2 ft. high with yellow flowers, from June to August. Not as shade-enduring as <i>Aquilegia canadensis</i> . Rockery. Garden groups.			
Field plants	1.50	12.00	
AQUILEGIA (<i>Farquhar's Pink</i>). A strain of long-spurred hybrid Columbines selected to bright pink shades. About 18 in. May to August. Border.			
Field plants	2.00	15.00	
AQUILEGIA (<i>Mrs. Scott Elliott</i>). A strain of long-spurred hybrids of a large number of colors. Reds, blues, whites and yellows in various combinations. Our plants are from seed taken from selected labeled flowers and contain a very large assortment of colors without a preponderance of any one color. Somewhat stronger in growth than Farquhar's Pink, reaching 18 in. to 2 ft. May to August. Suitable for groups and rockery.			
Field plants	2.00	15.00	

Per 10 Per 100 Per 1000

AQUILEGIA VULGARIS OLYMPICA (*Olympic Columbine*). This European Columbine has larger and more handsome foliage than the above American hybrids, the flowers are heavier in appearance with short incurved spurs, blue and white on stems about 18 in. high in June-July. Our plants are from good seed, but may be not all true to flower color. This type of Columbine is well suited to mass planting. It is a fine plant to use between small evergreens as a ground cover, the mass of foliage being about ten inches high, of beautiful gray and green shades and Adiantum-like in form.

Field plants 2.00 15.00

AQUILEGIA in Assortment. We are constantly obtaining other species and varieties of Columbine with the idea of eventually establishing some hybrid strains of our own. Such are all plants worthy of cultivation, but in too small numbers to list separately.

Field plants 1.50 12.00

ARABIS ALPINA (*Alpine Rockcress*). Europe. 4-6 inches, with masses of pure white flowers very early in the spring. Sun, not particular as to soil. Excellent for rockery.

Field plants 1.50 12.00

ARENARIA BALEARICA (*Creeping Sandwort*). A dense growing creeping plant, useful for clothing bare rocks or stones near the waterside. If planted on the shady side, in any small chink, it rapidly spreads its moss-like foliage and is sprinkled in summer with tiny white star-like flowers. See *Ground Covers*, page 7.

Field plants 2.00 15.00

ARENARIA MONTANA (*Mountain Sandwort*). Europe. Higher than the preceding, forming tufts three to four inches high to darker foliage. Flowers pure white, large and conspicuous. May to August. Excellent for shady nooks in the rockery. Light sun and half-shade. See *Ground Covers*, page 7.

2½-inch pot plants 2.00 15.00

ARENARIA VERNA CAESPITOSA (*Moss Sandwort*). Europe and Rocky Mountains. Forms dense moss-like mats of evergreen foliage. Flowers white, small, not much above the foliage. Not particular as to soil. Site shade and half-shade. Fine for rockery or between flagstones. See *Ground Covers*, page 7.

2¼-inch pot plants 2.00 15.00

ARMERIA. See *Stachys*.

ARTEMISIA FRIGIDA (*Fringed Wormwood*). Rocky Mountains. Foliage very finely cut of a dark silvery green, forming a mat about six inches high, evergreen. Flower-bearing stems to about 18 in. with similarly colored leaves and somewhat lighter flowers. Valuable for its distinct foliage color. Perfectly hardy. Rockery in full sun.

Field plants 5.00 40.00

ASARUM CANADENSIS (*Wild Ginger*). North America. A shade-loving native plant with large kidney-shaped deciduous leaves rising about six inches from a creeping underground stem, and chocolate-colored flowers near the ground. A satisfactory plant for a ground cover in rich shady woods. A good companion for Trilliums. Should not receive a heavy leaf mulch.

Collected plants 2.00 12.00 85.00

	Per 10	\$50.00	Per 1000
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ASCLEPIAS INCARNATA (*Swamp Milkweed*). Native. A branching plant with good glabrous green foliage to about 3 feet. Attractive pink flowers in July. Strong established plants cut down after flowering will bloom again in the fall. Very suitable for roadside planting in masses in moist positions in full sun.

Strong collected plants	1.50	10.00
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ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA (*Butterfly-weed*). Native. 18 to 24 inches tall with small dark green foliage. Flowers orange to orange red, very showy, July and August. Give deep well-drained to dry soil in full sun.

Three year field plants	1.50	12.00
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ASTER ALPINUS (*Rock Aster*). Europe, Asia, North America. A dwarf aster with the foliage in a cluster about the base of the plant and a solitary flower 3-4 in. across, borne on a ten-inch stem. The flowers vary from white to pink and violet. May, June. Easy of cultivation. Rockery.

Field plants	2.00	15.00
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ASTER DIPLOSTEPHIOIDES. Himalayas. About a foot high from clustered basal foliage. Flowers 2-3 in. across, violet with darker disk in June. Rockery.

Field plants	4.00	35.00
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ASTER MAUVE CUSHION. See *Ground Covers*, page 8.

Field plants	2.00	12.00
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ASTILBE DAVIDI (*David Astilbe*). China. Foliage much like other Astilbes. Flowers pink on 4-ft. stems. Moist soil with shade from hot sun.

Field plants	3.00	25.00
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AUBRETTIA DELTOIDES (*Aubretia*). Europe. Semi-trailing evergreen plants a few inches high, suited to the rockery or wall garden. Completely covered with small but showy flowers during April and May. The colors vary from white and many purple shades to red. The plants offered are from seed of the finest garden varieties.

2½-inch pot plants	2.00	15.00
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BAPTISIA AUSTRALIS (*Blue Wild Indigo*). Native. Stout, deep-rooting plant with many stems to 3 ft. or more with 3-foliate, grayish green leaves and showy, indigo blue, lupine-like flowers in long terminal racemes in July. Prefers deep soil, full sun and lime. Excellent for large masses and roadside plantings.

Field plants	2.00	15.00
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BAPTISIA TINCTORIA (*Yellow Wild Indigo*). Native. Bushy plant not as tall as *B. australis* and with smaller leaves. Flowers bright yellow in numerous racemes during July and August. Prefers a well-drained, open, quite acid soil. Endures a considerable amount of shade where soil conditions suit it. Forms excellent foliage masses. Open woods and roadside plantings.

Field plants	2.00	15.00
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	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
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BELLIUM BELLIOIDES. Europe. A miniature perennial, forming clumps about 2 in. high of small leaves and bearing little daisy-like flowers, white with brownish red beneath the outer rays (color or buds). An interesting plant. Said to prefer a sandy soil, but does well here in any clay. Rockery.

Field plants

2.00 15.00

BOCCONIA CORDATA (*Pink Plume-poppy*). China, Japan. A robust leafy plant reaching 6 to 8 ft. The foliage is excellent, somewhat resembling in color and texture that of the Blood-root. It belongs to the poppy family but the flowers are very small and have no petals but are borne in a large terminal panicle which appears as a pinkish or creamy white plume. The very distinct and beautiful foliage makes the plant suited for bold masses or specimens on lawns, open woodlands or along roadsides. Open, well-drained, deep soils are preferred.

Field plants

1.50 12.00

CALAMINTHA ALPINA. See *Satureia Alpina*.

CALLIRHOE INVOLUCRATA (*Low Poppy, Mallow*). Western United States. See *Ground Covers*, page 8.

Pot plants

2.00 15.00

CAMPANULA ALLIARIFOLIA (*Spurred Bellflower*). Asia. Basal foliage large, heart-shaped. Flowers white, nodding on about 2 ft. slightly branched stems, June to August. Suited for groups and masses.

Field plants

2.00 15.00

CAMPANULA CARPATHICA (*Carpathian Bellflower*). Europe. Foliage forms compact tufts 4-6 in. high. Flowers blue, large and erect from July until autumn. Excellent for edging hardy borders, for the rockery or for masses.

Field plants

1.50 12.00

CAMPANULA MEDIUM (*Canterbury Bells*). Europe. The beautiful biennial with large blue, rose or white flowers. June, July.

Strong one-year field plants, blue

1.50 12.00
1.50 12.00

CAMPANULA PERSIFOLIA (*Peachleaf Bellflower*). Europe. Basal foliage characteristic, light, bright green somewhat like peach leaves. Flowering stems erect to about 2 ft. Flowers large showy, May to July. Permanent without being aggressive. Suited for masses or groups.

Field plants

1.50 12.00

CAMPANULA PERSIFOLIA ALBA. White flowering form of the preceding.

Field plants

1.50 12.00

CAREX FRAZERI (*Frazer Sedge*). Southern United States. Basal linear evergreen leaves an inch or more broad. Stem to about a foot with white flowers in early spring. Very distinct and attractive. Shade, good soil. Hardy.

Field plants

2.00 15.00

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
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CENTAUREA DEALBATA (*Persian Centaurea*). Asia. Lower leaves pinnate a foot or more long. Stem about $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. suberect, pinnate leafy with flower heads just above the upper leaf. Out flowers red. Central flowers rosy or white. June, July. Suited for groups or masses.

Field plants

1.50 12.00

CENTAUREA MONTANA (*Mountain Bluet*). Europe. About one foot high with dark grayish green foliage, the young growth being silvery. Flowers large blue. May, June. Rockery and masses.

Field plants

1.50 12.00

CENTAUREA NIGRA (*Knapweed*). Plant about 18 inches high with good, lasting, dark green, divided foliage and numerous carmine colored flowers in June. A pleasing permanent perennial.

Field plants

2.00 15.00

CENTAUREA ROSEA (plants obtained by seed from Europe under this name). Not known to be in the American trade. Plant about 1 ft. high with light green foliage, conspicuous flower buds, and bright rose-colored flowers, 3 to 4 inches across, in June practically hiding the foliage. Perfectly hardy. A fine garden acquisition.

Field plants

2.00 15.00

CEPHALARIA ALPINA (*Yellow Cephalaria*). Europe. A strong grower, 4 ft. or more, branched. Leaves pinnated and cut. Flower heads sulphur yellow—scabiosa-like. July, August. In deep open soils will reach 6 ft. Suitable for masses and roadside planting.

Field plants

2.00 15.00

CEPHALARIA TARTARICA (*Tartarian Cephalaria*). Asia. A somewhat stronger grower with creamy white showy flowers during midsummer. Masses and roadside groups.

Field plants

2.00 15.00

CERASTIUM TOMENTOSUM (*Snow-in-Summer*). Europe. A spreading plant, 4-6 inches high, with silvery leaves, covered with masses of white flowers in June. Full sun. Masses and rockery.

Field plants

1.50 12.00

$2\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pot plants

1.20 10.00

CHEIRANTHUS ALLIONI (*Wallflower*). A hybrid one foot high or less with bright orange flowers in the spring and summer. Often exhausts itself with flowering, becoming biennial. Rockery.

Field plants

1.50 12.00

CHELONE BARBATUS. See *Pentstemon*.

CHRYSANTHEMUM ARTICUM (*Artic Chrysanthemum*). Arctic Regions. Foliage small, dark gray green, matted, about 2 in. high. Flowers on stems 8-12 in. high solitary white like a small field daisy, during October. Rockery.

Field plants

1.50 12.00

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
CHRYSANTHEMUM (<i>Hartje & Elder Daisy</i>). An early large daisy of excellent garden habit. Really a much improved Oxeye Daisy. 2 ft. May, June. Masses.	1.50	12.00	

Field plants

CHRYSANTHEMUM MAXIMUM (*Pyrenees C. Shasta Daisies*). Larger foliage and more spreading than the preceding and flowering in mid-summer until fall. Our stock is from selected plants of named garden varieties. Garden masses, banks.

Field plants

CIMICIFUGA RACEMOSA (*Cohosh Bugbane*). Native. Established in the semi-open woodland or the shady garden, the tall imperial racemes of white flowers stand out strikingly. The basal foliage is large decomound, elegant, 2-3 ft. in height. July, August. Needs good drainage. Prefers rich soil. Masses or specimens in woodland or shaded places.

Field plants

1.50 12.00

CIMICIFUGA FOETIDA var. SIMPLEX (*Kamchatka Bugbane*). Very rare, 100 per cent improvement on the above. Pure white flowers in larger racemes during September and October. One of the best herbaceous perennials. Similar uses as the above.

Field plants

5.00 40.00

CONVALLARIA MAJALIS (*Lily-of-the-Valley*). See also *Ground Covers*, page 8.

3-inch pot plants	18.00	15.00	12.00
Field clumps	8.00	50.00	450.00
One-year field plants	1.00	7.50	60.00

COREOPSIS GRANDIFLORA (*Perry's Double*). A semi-double form of the well-known Coreopsis about 18 inches high with large yellow flowers on long stems, during the summer months. The plants offered are from seed and may vary in double character.

Field plants

1.50 12.00

CORYDALIS CHEILANTHIFOLIA (*Chinese Corydalis*). Plentiful fern-like foliage 6-10 in. high, lasting throughout the season. Spikes of bright yellow Dicentra-like flowers during April and May. Requires shade for best growth. Rare, perfectly hardy. Suited for shade rockery and low masses in woodland.

Field plants

4.50 40.00

COTULA SQUALIDA. New Zealand. A low creeping daisy with fern-like persistent to evergreen foliage a few inches high forming a thick carpet. Flowers short stemmed, small yellow. Suited for ground cover in sheltered half sunny positions.

2½-inch pot plants

2.00 15.00

CYPRIPEDIUM ACAULE (*Pink Lady Slipper, Moccasin Flower*). Native. Rose purple flowers, 1 ft. high, May and June. This plant sends up two broad leaves from the center of which rises the flower stem. Plant in a dry woodland in natural woodland surface soil.

One-three flowering crowns per plant

2.00 10.00 85.00

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
CYPRIPEDIUM PUBESCENS (<i>Yellow Lady Slipper</i>). Native. Plant with a leafy stem and pale yellow flowers in May and June. Plant in woodland or shade in well-drained soil enriched with leaf-mould or peat moss.			
One-three flowering crowns per plant	2.00	10.00	85.00
CYPRIPEDIUM SPECTABILE (<i>Showy Lady Slipper</i>). Native. Plant with leafy stems 15 to 20 inches high, bearing in June white and pink-purple flowers (occasionally all white). Plant in rich moist woodland or shade.			
One-three flowering crowns per plant	4.00	35.00	300.00
DELPHINIUM (<i>Belladonna</i>) . Garden origin. 2-3 ft. Flowers light blue continuously during the summer. Garden groups.			
Field plants	1.50	10.00	
DELPHINIUM (<i>Bellanosum</i>) . Garden Origin. 2-3 ft. Flowers dark blue continuously during the summer. Garden groups.			
Field plants	1.50	10.00	
DELPHINIUM . Garden hybrids. Taller, with longer and stiffer spikes, much larger flowers of many different shades. Plants from Kelway, Wrexham, and Blackmore & Langdon seeds. Garden groups. Very stately plant.			
Field plants	2.00	12.00	
DELPHINIUM GRANDIFLORUM CHINENSIS (<i>Slender Larkspur</i>). China. About 18 inches, with finer cut foliage than the above. Flowers deep blue, showy June to fall. Very suited to massing and rockery.			
Field plants	1.50	12.00	
2½-inch pot plants	1.00	8.00	
DELPHINIUM GRANDIFLORUM CHINENSIS ALBA . A white form of the preceding.			
Field plants	1.50	12.00	
2½-inch pot plants	1.00	8.00	
DIANTHUS ALWOODI . A hardy carnation with heavy foliage of that plant, strong stems and mainly double flowers of the usual carnation colors. Fragrant. Plants scarce as yet.			
2½-inch pot plants	3.00	25.00	
DIANTHUS ALPINA . From the Swiss Alps. A plant 3 to 4 inches high, quite caespitose, with small evergreen shining leaves and bright pink flowers over an inch across in profusion, in June. In general appearance a mass of the plants resembles Phlox subulata var. Vivid. The flowering season is later. One of the finest rock plants. According to Correvon it requires some lime in the soil.			
2½-inch pot plants	1.50	12.00	
DIANTHUS BARBATUS (<i>Sweet William</i>). Europe, Asia. Old-time garden plant producing great masses of bloom of extremely rich and varied colors. 15-18 in. June, July.			
Field plants	1.50	12.00	
DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS (<i>Clove Pink</i>). About 18 in. high with single rose flowers in August. Extremely fragrant.			
Field plants	1.50	12.00	

Per 10 Per 100 Per 1000

DIANTHUS CRUENTUS (*Blood Pink*). Asia. Foliage in neat dark green tufts. Flowers dark red in tight clusters on wiry stems about 18 in. high in May, June. Good for massing, banks or rockery.

Field plants 1.50 12.00

DIANTHUS DELTOIDES (*Maiden Pink*). Scotland to Japan. See *Ground Covers*, page 9.

2½-inch pot plants 1.00 8.00

DIANTHUS LATIFOLIUS (*Double Cluster Pink*). Garden origin. A cross between *D. barbatus* and *D. chinensis*. About one foot. Flowers garnet. Continuous bloomer. Rockery.

Field plants 1.50 12.00

DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS (*Garden Pink, Grass Pink*). Mounds of blue glaucous leaves with numerous flowers on about one foot stems in June and July. Our plants from seed of a single plant of exceptional merit. These seedlings are much superior to the usual type and better than most named varieties. The flowers are very large of light and deep pink shades. Garden masses and rockery.

Field plants 2.00 15.00
4-inch pot plants 2.00 18.00

DIANTHUS Assorted. Seedlings of various species in mixture from Floriare.

4-inch pot plants 2.50 20.00

DICENTRA CUCULARIA (*Dutchman's Breeches*). Native. Fern-like foliage 4-6 in. high from a cluster of tubers. Flowers white with yellow tips in racemes just above the foliage, in early spring. Common name from shape of flower. Shade or rich woodland soil in sun. Use mulch of fine material. Plant tubers shallow about 2 in. deep. Fine for woodland masses.

Collected plants 1.50 12.00 100.00

DICENTRA EXIMIA (*Fringed Bleeding Heart*). Native. Usually a foot or less in height with fine cut foliage and racemes of pink flowers in May and throughout the season. A native of woodlands where it does not receive too heavy a mulch of leaves it is best in such positions but will endure full sun well with good soil conditions. A beautiful plant for masses or rockery.

Field plants 2.00 15.00

DICENTRA SPECTABILIS (*Bleeding Heart*). Japan. A stronger plant about 2 ft. with foliage not so finely cut as the preceding, and heartshaped deep rosy red and white flowers in many drooping racemes in May and June. An indispensable garden plant for sun or very considerable shade. Best as specimens and in small groups.

Three-eye field plants 3.00 25.00

DIGITALIS PURPUREA GLOXINEAFLORA (*Gloxinea Foxglove*). The well-known garden plant, 3-4 ft., with racemes of large tubular flowers in shades of purple or white, much spotted on the inside. Usually a biennial or short-lived perennial. Does best with some shade.

Field plants 2.00 15.00

DODOCATHEON MEADIA (*Shooting Star*). Native. Foliage oblong linear bright shining green in a rosette. Stem leafless to even two feet bearing at the top an open cluster of drooping Cylamen-like rose purple to white flowers. Quite variable, May, June. Likes sufficient but not excess moisture. Shade or open in cool positions. Elegant woodland border or rockery plant.

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Collected plants	1.50	12.00	100.00

ECHINOPS RITRO (*Steel Globe Thistle*). Europe. Foliage mainly basal thistle-like (not prickly) and perfectly globular heads of light blue flowers terminating 3-4 ft., slightly leafy stems. Distinct. Best as specimen plants or small groups.

Field plants	1.50	12.00
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EPIGAEA REPENS (*Trailing Arbutus*). Native. The well-known flower of early spring, with delicately scented pink flowers and evergreen foliage. Difficult to move. Use peat moss and half rotted leaves.

Pot grown plants	4.00	35.00
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EPIMEDIUM MACRANTHUM NIVEUM (*Snowy Epimedium*). Japan. A slender fascinating plant about a foot high with 3-ternate decorative foliage and white orchid-like flowers. Thrive best in partial shade. Not particular as to soil but enjoys a rich loose loam. Rockery, wall garden and woodland groups.

Field plants	4.00	35.00
4-inch pot plants	6.00	50.00

ERINUS ALPINUS (*Alpine Liver-Balsam*). Europe. A tufted plant, 2-4 in., with crowded root leaves forming a mat. Flowers rosy purple (generally), about a half inch across in short racemes during May and June. Plant where water does not stand. Sun or partial shade. Rockery or wall garden.

Field plants	3.00	20.00
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ERYNGIUM CAERULEUM (*Eryngio*). Europe, Creté. Two feet or less. Basal leaves a low rosette of green. Stem much branched and bushy. Bracts spiny. Flowers, bracts and small stems dark blue. July to September. Very distinct and showy. Rockery.

Field plants	2.00	15.00
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ERYNGIUM PLANUM (*Eryngio*). Europe, Asia. About 3 ft. with stiff stems branched at the top. Basal and stem leaves mostly green. Flowering heads rather large light blue. July to September. Garden groups, large rockeries, naturalizing.

Field plants	2.00	15.00
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EUPATORIUM COELESTINUM (*Mist Flower*). Native. Generally about a foot high forming clumps of foliage of thin triangular-ovate leaves. Flowers light blue to violet in Ageratum-like compact clusters in September, October. Open or very considerable shade. Well suited for borders or masses.

Field plants	1.50	12.00
	2.00	15.00

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
EUPATORIUM URTICAEFOLIUM (AGERATOIDES) (<i>Snow Thoronghwort</i>). Native. Smooth branching plant, 2-3 ft., with bright green thin leaves. Flowers pure white in numerous small heads in large open clusters. August, September. Plant has somewhat the appearance of Stevia and is as useful for cut flowers. Grows best in good soil in semi-shade. Garden and woodland masses.			

Field plants	1.50	12.00	
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EUPHORBIA MYRSINITES. Europe. A plant of old gardens. The thick declining stems are covered in close spirals by gray fleshy concave evergreen leaves, giving the plant the appearance of a gigantic Sedum. Flowers yellow terminating the stems. The plants become nearly two feet across. Unique and attractive. Rockery.

Field plants	4.00	35.00	
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25 Plants at 100 Rate, 250 at 1000 Rate



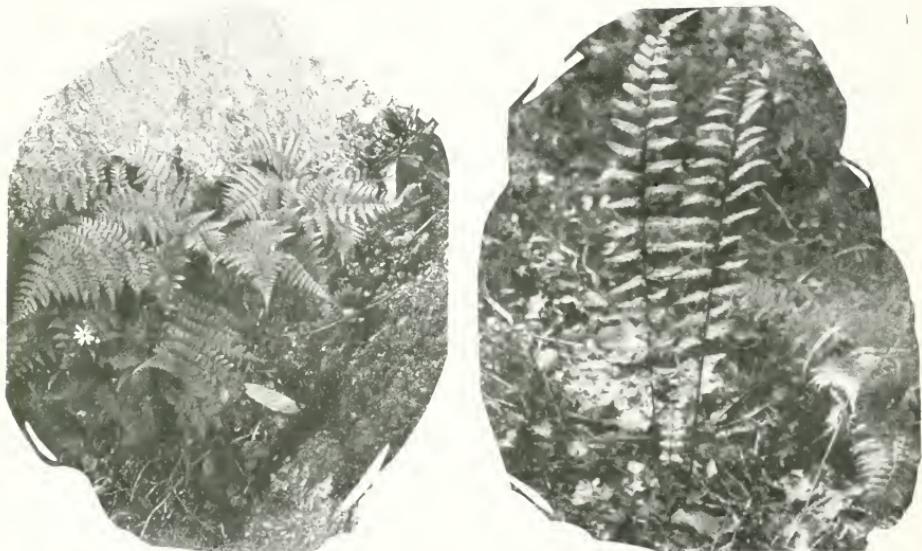
Panoramic View of a Part of Our Nursery

Ferns

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
ADIANTUM PEDATUM (<i>American Maidenhair</i>). Native. A beautiful woodland fern about a foot high with dark polished stems and a flat open canopy-like arrangement of leaflets. The leaf color is a delicate light green. The species has creeping roots and if satisfied with conditions spreads well. This fern likes moist cool woods and a good yearly covering of leaves. When the new stems grow in the spring they are able to break holes through tough oak leaves. A good mulch is more important than the amount of shade. The soil should be good leaf-mould. See also <i>Ground Covers</i> , page 12. Collected clumps	1.50	12.00	100.00
DENNSTEDTIA PUNCTILOBA (<i>Dicksonia</i>). Hay-scented fern. Native. A finely cut deciduous fern common in masses, in woodland and open fields (especially north). It increases by underground stolons so that small plants placed a foot apart will make with growth a thick mass. A light fine mulch is beneficial. The roots are near the surface, so deep preparation for planting is no benefit, but encourages weeds. Loamy soil. See also <i>G. C.</i> , page 12. Collected clumps	1.50	12.00	100.00
DRYOPTERIS CRISTATA (ASPIDIUM) (<i>Crested Woodfern</i>). Native. An evergreen fern with fronds about 15 inches high of a glossy light green, more upright in growth than the preceding. It likes moist soil and is suited to dense shade. Good light soil. Collected clumps	1.50	12.00	100.00
DRYOPTERIS MARGINALE (<i>Leather Woodfern</i>). Native. An evergreen fern with a distinct stem and cut fronds somewhat resembling other deciduous woodland ferns. Grows about 18 in. from strong crowns, not creeping. A fine fern for masses in open woodland or heavier shade. Good garden soil. Collected clumps	1.50	12.00	100.00
OSMUNDA CINNAMONEA (<i>Cinnamon Fern</i>). Native. A large deciduous fern, 2-4 ft., sending up its fronds from a strong crown. Called the Cinnamon fern from the color of the fruiting stem which rises in the center of the frond group. Likes fairly moist soil. Best of the Osmundas for deep shade. Will grow in full sun and is often planted about homes as specimens, or in small groups. Garden soil. Collected clumps	1.50	12.00	100.00
OSMUNDA CLAYTONIANA (<i>Interrupted Fern</i>). Native. Very similar to the preceding in growth and appearance except that the spore bearing pinnae, instead of being located on a separate stem, are borne on the middle of some of the fronds. The name Interrupted Fern comes from this break in the form of the frond. Grows in somewhat drier places than the Cinnamon Fern. Garden soil. Collected clumps	1.50	12.00	100.00
OSMUNDA REGALIS (<i>Royal Fern</i>). Native. Taller than the two preceding Osmundas, reaching to 6 ft. Very distinct with the fronds truly bipinnate, giving the appearance of Black Locust foliage. It requires a really moist soil—preferring swamps—and considerable sunlight. Garden soil. Collected clumps	1.50	12.00	100.00

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
POLYPODIUM VULGARE (<i>Polypody</i>). Native. A low evergreen fern, 2-6 inches, with creeping roots, forming mats of foliage about rocks and on banks where falling leaves do not remain to smother. Generally found in shaded positions, but will grow well in full sunlight. Well suited to rockeries in good garden soil.			
Collected clumps	1.50	12.00	100.00
POLYSTICHUM ACROSTICHOIDES (ASPIDIUM) (<i>Christmas Fern</i>). An evergreen fern, dark green in color, the fronds of which are collected in quantities for florists' use. This fern sends its fronds up from a central crown and does not increase by creeping roots, so any planting must be thick enough to accomplish the effect desired. It dislikes the winter sun and where possible should be given a northern exposure. Should not receive a mulch of leaves. Grows best in good, fairly heavy garden soil. Fine for shaded banks or woodland ground cover. A good base for the transient Trillium and other woodland bulbs.			
Collected clumps	1.50	12.00	100.00
4-inch pot plants	1.50	12.00	
PTERIDIUM AQUILINUM (<i>Pteris</i>). Braeken. 2-4 ft. high, with triangular large fronds spreading out flatly from the top of a slender tough stem. Root creeping, easily injured in transplanting. Good for open woodland masses, woodland borders, or use in full sun. In rich loose drained soil in the open it forms magnificent groups to five feet.			
Collected clumps	1.50	12.00	100.00

25 Plants at 100 Rate, 250 at 1000 Rate



Dryopteris Marginale (Leather Woodfern)

Dryopteris Cristata (Aspidium) (Crested Woodfern)



Dennstaedtia Punctiloba (Dicksonia) Hay-scented Fern



Polystichum Acrostichoides (Aspidium) (Christmas Fern)



Osmunda Cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern)



Osmunda Claytoniana (Interrupted Fern)



Adiantum Pedatum (American Maidenhair)

PERENNIALS (Continued)

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
FESTUCA GLAUCA (<i>Blue Fescue</i>). Europe. A grass with silvery blue leaves and culms forming clumps about 8 inches high. Graceful with narrow foliage. Does not spread. Good for low masses, lines, and the rockery. Excellent substitute for Boxwood as a dwarf edging.			
2½-inch pots	1.50	12.00	
FUNKIA LANCIFOLIA (HOSTA) (<i>Lanceleaf Plantain Lily</i>). Japan. The plentiful basal leaves about 6 in. long by 2 in. or less wide. Flowers light blue in racemes on slender stems about 18 inches. July, August. Suited for masses, borders. Endures considerable shade.			
Field plants	1.50	12.00	
FUNKIA SUBCORDATA GRANDIFLORA (HOSTA) (<i>Big Plantain Lily</i>). Japan. The plentiful basal leaves large, strongly veined, bright attractive yellowish green. Flowers waxy white, fragrant, 4-6 in. long, on stems 18-24 inches. September. Plants form specimen clumps 2 ft. or more across. Endures considerable shade.			
Field plants	4.00	35.00	
GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA (<i>Perennial Gaillardia</i>) West United States. Plant with grayish more or less notched or cut foliage about 18 in. and large red and yellow daisy-like flowers solitary on good stems. June to late fall. The plants offered are from seed of plants which bore very large flowers with a double row of ray florets. Any drained soil. Likes sun and dry weather.			
Field plants	1.50	12.00	
GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA (<i>Huntington's Selected</i>). Plants from seed of flowers straw yellow with deep rose center.			
Field plants	3.50	30.00	
GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA (<i>Huntington's Selected</i>). Plants from seed of flowers entirely straw yellow or cream in color.			
Field plants	4.00	35.00	
GALAX APHYLLA. See <i>Ground Covers</i> , page 13.			
Collected clumps	1.80	15.00	120.00
GALIUM VERUM (<i>Yellow Bedstraw</i>). Europe. Foliage linear about a half inch long in bright green tufts or mats about 4 inches high. Flower stems about 15 inches, plume-like, branched with numerous bright yellow flowers. Pleasing fragrance. Excellent for cutting. Rockery, low masses and banks. Any soil.			
Field plants	3.00	25.00	
2½-inch pots	1.50	12.00	
GAULTHERIA PROCUMBENS (<i>Wintergreen</i>). Native. See also <i>Ground Covers</i> , page 13.			
Collected plants	2.00	15.00	140.00
GENTIANA ANDREWSI (<i>Closed Gentian</i>). Native. Leaf bearing stems to about two feet. Flowers large, showy, purplish-blue, clustered in the upper leaf axils during July and August. Likes moist rich soil in sunlight or semi-shade—not stagnant water.			
Field plants	2.00	18.00	

		Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
GEUM CHILOENSIS (MRS. BRADSHAW) (<i>Chile Avens</i>). Chile. Root leaves plentiful, 3-parted and cut. Flowers in this variety large, double, red. June and all summer. Good for massing.				
Field plants	2.00	18.00		
Pot plants	2.00	15.00		
GEUM CHILOENSIS (LADY STRATHEDEN). A new introduction similar to the above except the flowers are golden yellow.				
Field plants	2.00	18.00		
Pot plants	2.00	15.00		
GYPSOPHILA ACUTIFOLIA (<i>Green Gypsophila</i>). Very like the Babysbreath (<i>G. paniculata</i>) but taller, 4 ft. easily, and not quite so white in flower.				
Field plants	2.00	15.00		
GYPSOPHILA REPENS (<i>Creeping Gypsophila</i>). Europe. Stems trailing and branching a few inches high. Flowers pinkish white, rather large for Gypsophila. July until fall. Full sun. Fine for rockery.				
2½ inch pot plants	1.50	12.00		
HELIANTHEMUM in variety. Sun rose. See also <i>Ground Covers</i> , page 14.				
Album plenum, Double white.				
Bride, Single white, silvery foliage.				
Buttercup, Single golden yellow.				
Clara Middleton, Single rich orange.				
Fireball, Double bright scarlet.				
Macrantha, Single white.				
Mrs. Earle, Single scarlet.				
Præcox, Single yellow, silvery foliage.				
Rhodanthe Carneum, Single pink, silvery foliage				
Rose Queen, Single pink.				
Sudbury Gem, Single crimson bronze.				
2½-inch pot plants	1.50	12.00		
HERNIARIA GLARBA (<i>Bursthwort</i>). Europe, Asia. See also <i>Ground Covers</i> , page 14.				
Field plants	2.00	15.00	120.00	
HESPERIS MATRONALIS (<i>Dames Rocket</i>). Europe. An old garden plant growing about two feet high, with showy terminal spikes of flowers resembling Stocks. The colors range from white through the lilacs and pinks to purple. June to August. Fragrant.				
Field plants	2.00	15.00		
HESPERIS NIVEA. A white flowered species, 2 ft. Very fragrant.				
Field plants	2.00	15.00		
HIERACIUM AURANTIACUM (<i>Orange Hawkweed</i>). Europe. Foliage mostly basal, forming a low mat. Plant spreading by stolons. Flowers daisy-like orange-red, showy on somewhat branched stems about 15 in. high. June to October. Suited for rockery, banks, low masses, and roadsides.				
Field plants	1.50	12.00		

		Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
HYPERICUM REPTANS. Asia. Low-growing species. Rockery. See also <i>Ground Covers</i> , page 15.	Field	3.00	25.00	220.00
IBERIS GIBRALTARICA (<i>Gibraltar Candytuft</i>). Spain. Dwarf, bushy plants 6-8 inches high, with small evergreen foliage completely covered with racemes of lilac to white flowers in spring. Fine for low masses and the rockery.	Field plants	2.50	18.00	
IBERIS SEMPERVIRENS (<i>Evergreen Candytuft</i>). Europe. Foliage somewhat smaller than the above. Flowers pure white in corymbs. Same uses.	Field plants	2.00	18.00	
IRIS CRISTATA (<i>Crested Iris</i>). Southern United States. Low, creeping. Flowers amethyst-blue. May. Rockery. See also <i>Ground Covers</i> , page 15. Woodland, roadsides.	Collected plant*	1.50	12.00	100.00
IRIS PUMILA. Europe, Asia. About 4 in. high from a spreading tuberous root. Flowers very showy in blues, yellows and white. April, May. Fine for low masses and rockery. See also <i>Ground Covers</i> , page 15.	Field plants	2.00	18.00	100.00
IRIS VERSICOLOR (<i>Blueflag Iris</i>). Native. Strong good foliage about 18 inches. Flowering stems forked and branched above the foliage. Flowers blue. Suited to moist positions in full sun.	Collected plants	1.50	12.00	
IRIS PSEUDACORUS (<i>Yellowflag Iris</i>). Europe. Has become naturalized in the United States. Foliage green, 2-3 ft. Stems slightly longer with bright yellow flowers. Forms fine clumps in moist soil.	Collected plants	2.00	15.00	
ISATIS GLAUCA. Asia Minor, Persia. A cruciferous plant with glaucous green leaves mostly at the base, and strong stems, 2-4 ft. high, bearing a large panicle of bright yellow flowers in May before the Peony season. Seed pods small, flat, polished brown. Useful where tall early flowers are desired.	Field plants	1.50	12.00	
LAVENDULA VERA (<i>Lavender</i>). Europe. The Lavender of old English garden fame, 18 in. high. Fragrant blue flowers from June to September. Mass on terraces and rock garden with Moss Pink, Thyme, and Heather.	Field plants	2.00	15.00	
LESPEDEZA BUERGERI (<i>Bush Clover</i>). Japan. 3-4 ft., with trifoliate foliage and large panicles of dark rose flowers in August. Tall groups, banks and roadside plantings.	Field plants	1.50	12.00	

		Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
LIATRIS PYCNOSTACHYIA (<i>Kansas Gayfeather</i>). United States. Upright, lily-like in habit, 4-5 ft., with long rocket-like spikes of rosy purple flowers in August and September. The bulbous root should be planted with the crown at the surface of the ground. Any soil, but will grow stronger in moist well-drained positions. Tenacious of life. Suited for roadside naturalizing, masses, and with shrubbery.	Field plants	1.00	8.00	75.00
LIMONIUM LATIFOLIUM (<i>Statice Latifolium</i>). Sea Lavender. Root leaves very large, oblong elliptic. Scapes tall, about two feet, very much branched. Panicles large. Flowers bluish lavender. June, July. Deep rooting. Should have good deep soil in full sun and remain undisturbed. Rockery and garden groups.	Field plants	2.00	18.00	
LINARIA DALMATICA (<i>Dalmatian Toadflax</i>). Europe. 3-4 ft., with beautifully shaped glaucous foliage and long graceful loose spikes of lemon yellow flowers in June, July. Makes beautiful specimen plants.	Field plants	2.00	15.00	
LINUM ALPINUM (<i>Alpine Flax</i>). Europe. Low, about 6 inches. Foliage linear small, crowded at base of plants. Flowers light blue all summer. Rockery.	Field plants	2.00	15.00	
LINUM PERENNE (<i>Perennial Flax</i>). Asia. Bushy, about 18 in. high, with small linear, very attractive foliage. Flowers azure blue, May and all summer. Does not like wet soils. Full sun- light. Suited for garden masses, banks, and rockery.	Field plants	2.00	15.00	
LOBELIA CARDINALIS (<i>Cardinal Flower</i>). Native. Rich, fiery cardinal flowers in a somewhat branched spike, terminating the simple leafy stem, 2-4 ft. high. Likes moist soil but not stag- nant water. Does finely under good garden conditions. August, September. Endures some shade, but best in sun. Garden groups, about pools and about streams.	Field plants	2.00	15.00	
LOBELIA SYPHILITICA (<i>Large Blue Lobelia</i>). Native. More leafy than the preceding, about 2 ft. high. Flowers blue to purple in a long spike. Moist positions or garden soil. Endures drier conditions than the Cardinal Flower. Similar uses.	Field plants	2.00	15.00	
LUPINUS POLYPHYLLUS HYBRIDS (<i>Washington Lupine Hybrids</i>). Strong perennials with foliage, mostly basal, about 18 inches high. Flowering stems 2-4 ft., bearing big long spikes of very showy flowers, June to September. The colors of these garden hybrids include blues, purples, pinks, yellows and white. The plants offered are from imported seed. Suited for garden specimens and groups, and for large masses.	Field plants	2.00	15.00	

Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
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LYCHNIS CORONARIA (AGROSTEMMA) (*Rose Campion*).

An old garden plant with gray foliage and many branched stems reaching about 18 inches, bearing bright rosy crimson flowers. June, July. A conspicuous plant in the garden. Garden groups, rockery.

Field plants	2.00	15.00	
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LYCHNIS HAAGEANA (*Haage Campion*). A garden hybrid of L. fulgens and L. coronata Sieboldi. Bushy plant a foot to 15 inches high, with flowers 2 inches across in many shades of red. July till frost, quite continuously. Our stock has proved entirely hardy with no protection. It has no winter foliage, so the position where planted should be remembered. Excellent for garden masses and rockery.

Field plants	2.00	15.00	
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LYSIMACHIA NUMMULARIA (*Moneywort*). Europe. A low, creeping plant with rather large saucer-shaped yellow flowers, from June to August. See *Ground Covers*, page 16.

2½ inch pot plants	2.00	10.00	85.00
Small field plants	1.50	8.00	65.00

LYTHRUM SALICARIA ROSEUM (*Roseum Superbum*). Rose Loosestrife. Native. Grows about 3 ft. high, considerably branched and bushy, with willow-like leaves, and in July to September covered with numerous showy, rose-colored flowers. Does finely under garden culture, but in the wild is found in moist grounds or even in mud or shallow water, conditions under which few plants thrive. Excellent for about water, masses, naturalizing, and roadside planting.

Field plants	2.00	15.00	
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MAZUS RUGOSUS. Asia. A low, creeping plant with small foliage and blue flowers. See *Ground Covers*, page 16.

Field plants	2.00	15.00	
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MERTENSIA VIRGINICA (*Virginia Bluebells*). Native. About 1 ft., with plentiful very early foliage of an unusual shade of light green, above which are borne large clusters of blue flowers. The plant likes rich, open, fairly moist soil, and is found wild growing in woodland, but its flowering season is practically over before the tree foliage gives shade. Given satisfactory soil it does well in garden or rockery. The plant makes strikingly beautiful masses in the woodland during its season, but it has the fault of losing its foliage soon after flowering, so that in an always luxuriant garden it should be planted with some later appearing companion plant or some ground cover.

Collected plants	2.00	15.00	100.00
4-inch pot plants	2.00	15.00	100.00

MITCHELLA REPENS (*Partridge Berry*). Native. A very low evergreen creeping plant with small round leaves and red berries. Shade only with no covering of mulch. See *Ground Covers*, page 16.

Collected plants	1.50	12.00	100.00
2½-inch pot plants	1.50	12.00	100.00

Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
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MITELLA DIPHYLLA (*Bishop's Cap*). Native. Low plant with good heart-shaped, lobed leaves and slender spikes of white flowers. May, June. Sun or semi-shade. Rockery. See *Ground Covers*, page 16.

Field plants

MONARDA DIDYMA (*Oswego Tea*). Native. About 3 ft., with many leafy stems from the ground, bearing more or less branched large leafy clusters of bright red flowers, July, August. Found wild in moist soils in sun. Suited for garden clumps and masses, for naturalizing and roadside planting.

Field plants

2.00 15.00

MONARDA FISTULOSA (*Wild Bergamot*). Native. Taller than the preceding with flowers varying from white and lilac to rose and purple. Grows naturally in much drier soils than the preceding. Similar uses.

Field plants

2.00 15.00

MYOSOTIS ALPESTRIS (*Alpine Forget-Me-Not*). Europe, North America. About 6 inches, when in flower, azure blue. Likes moist soil in sun or semi-shade. Makes good carpet for spring flowering bulbs.

Field plants

1.50 12.00

MYOSOTIS PALUSTRIS SEMPERFLORENS (*True Forget-Me-Not*). Europe. Richer, darker foliage. Flowers larger, rich blue, with yellow eye. May and all summer. See *Ground Covers*, page 17.

Field plants

1.50 12.00

NEPETA GLECHOMA (HEDERACEA) (*Ground Ivy*). Europe. A low, fast-spreading plant for moist or semi-shaded places. See *Ground Covers*, page 17.

2½-inch pot plants

1.50 10.00 85.00

NEPETA MUSSINI. Asia. Sage green foliage about a foot high. Flower spikes well above foliage, lavender blue, May and June. Rockery. See also *Ground Covers*, page 17.

2½-inch pot plants

1.50 12.00 100.00

Field plants

1.50 12.00 100.00

ONENOTHERA FRUTICOSA YOUNGII (*Young's Sundrops*). Native. A good perennial about 2 ft., with large yellow flowers during July.

Field plants

2.00 12.00

PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS (*Japanese Spurge*). Japan. (The Green Rug for the Outdoor Living Room.) See *Ground Covers*, pages 17, 18, 19.

2½-inch pot plants

1.00 6.00 50.00

One-year field

1.50 7.00 65.00

Two-year field

2.00 10.00 85.00

PENTSTEMON BARBATUS TORREYI (*Torrey Pentstemon*). United States. Graceful flowering stems reaching 3 ft. or more, bearing red tubular flowers from June until frost. Excellent basal foliage during the year.

Field plants

1.50 12.00

		Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
PENTSTEMON LAEVIGATUS DIGITALIS (<i>Foxglove Pentstemon</i>). United States. Plant about 2 ft. with stiff straight stems bearing racemes, or more open clusters, of white flowers during August.	Field plants	1.50	12.00	
PENTSTEMON Assorted. Mixed, unnamed species.	Field plants	1.50	10.00	
PHLOX AMOENA (<i>Amoena Phlox</i>). United States. Leaves small, mostly in rosettes at the ground. Stems about 4 inches. Flowers numerous for so small a plant. Purple, pink, or white. May. Dryish soil, rockery.	Field plants	2.00	12.00	
PHLOX DIVARICATA (<i>Blue Phlox</i>). United States. Fragrant lavender blue flowers in late May and June. Low growing, 9-12 inches. Borders and masses. Rockery. Best in semi-shade.	2½-inch pot plants	1.50	12.00	100.00
PHLOX SUBULATA (<i>Moss Pink</i>). Native. See <i>G. C.</i> , page 20.	2¼-inch pot plants			
Alba, pure white		1.50	10.00	85.00
Lilacea, light blue		1.50	10.00	85.00
Rosea, deep rosy pink		1.50	10.00	85.00
Vivid, bright pink with red eye		2.50	20.00	125.00
Frondosa, pink		2.50	20.00	125.00
PLATYCODON GRANDIFLORA (<i>Balloon Flower</i>). East Asia, Japan. A Campanula-like, branching plant of neat upright habit, 1-2 ft., with bright light green foliage and plentiful blue flowers about 3 inches across in June, July and later. It does best in deep loamy soil, but is not particular. Suited for rockery, groups and for large masses. Does well in semi-shade.	Field plants	1.50	10.00	
PLUMBAGO LARPENTAE (CERATOSTIGMA) (<i>Plumbago</i>). China. Forming mats about six inches. Stems red branching. Flowers blue, large, in September, October. Rockery and masses. Sun or considerable shade. See <i>Ground Covers</i> , page 20.	3-inch pot plants	3.50	30.00	
2½-inch pot plants		1.80	15.00	120.00
POLEMONIUM CAERULEUM HIMALAYICUM (<i>Jacobs Ladder</i>). Strong plant with fern-like foliage in dense tufts, reaching with flower stems to even 3 ft. Flowers blue or white, fragrant, from June to August. The variety has larger flowers than the type. Enjoys some shade and good moist soil. Specimens, groups and massing.	Field plants	2.00	15.00	
POLEMONIUM HUMILE RICHARDSONI (<i>Dwarf Polemonium</i>). Arctic. Lower than the above about 15 inches. Rockery and masses. Considered best of the genus. June, July.	Field plants	2.00	15.00	
POLEMONIUM REPTANS (<i>Creeping Polemonium</i>). Native. One foot or less. Stems slender, declining, but not really creeping. April, May. Native of woodland. Rockery and woodland masses.	Field plants	2.00	15.00	

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
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POLYGONATUM BIFLORUM (*Small Solomon's Seal*). Native. About 2 ft. Stems, simple, curving, bearing elegant broad lily-like leaves. Flowers pendant from the leaf axils, not showy. May, June. A fine foliage plant for woodland planting. Associates well with broad-leaved evergreens.

Field plants

2.00 15.00

POTENTILLA GRACILIS. United States. About 2 ft. erect, branching, with open panicle flower culture. Basal leaves with 5-7 leaflets green above. Flowers yellow, about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch across, showy. June to August. Suited for groups and masses.

Field plants

2.00 15.00

POTENTILLA Assorted. Plants of unnamed species.

Field plants

1.50 12.00

PRIMULA VERIS (*Garden Primroses*). Garden varieties in mixture, white, red, orange and yellows. The popular spring flowering hardy Primrose suited for rockeries and low borders in sun or preferably semi-shade.

Field plants

3.50 20.00

PRIMULA VERIS (*Munstead Strain*). Selected to flowers of yellow shades and for stronger growth.

Field plants

2.00 18.00

PRUNELLA INCISA ROSEA (*Seljheal*). Garden variety. Low, 4-6 inches, creeping. Flowers rose in short spikes, June to September. Rockery and low masses.

Field plants

2.00 15.00

PYRETHRUM ROSEUM (*James Kelway Painted Lady*). Foliage fine cut, fern-like in clumps about six inches high. Flowers on long stems, about 18 inches, daisy-like, vermillion, single. June and all summer. Sun. Rockery and masses.

Field plants

1.50 12.00

PYRETHRUM ROSEUM (*Doubles*). Similar to the above except double and of various colors in reds, pinks, and whites. Plants seldom produce good double flowers until well established. Similar uses.

Field plants

2.00 18.00

RANUNCULUS REPENS (*Creeping Buttercup*). United States, Europe, Asia. Stoloniferous. Stems decumbent, making foliage mass about 8 inches. Flowers double, yellow, May to July. Prefers moist soil. Sun or light shade. Rockery, low masses. See *Ground Covers*, page 20.

Field plants

1.50 12.00 100.00

2½-inch pot plants

1.50 10.00 85.00

SALVIA ARGENTEA (*Silver Sage*). Europe. The large silvery leaves in a rosette on the ground are the attractive feature of this plant. It remains a good perennial if not allowed to flower. Flowers white, not large nor showy, on a much branched stem. Worthy a rock garden position for its foliage.

Field plants

2.00 15.00

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
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SALVIA TURKESTANA RUBRA. Large irregular gloxinia-like leaves in rosettes on the ground. Flower stems 2 ft. or more, branched. Flowers white in July with conspicuous reddish flower-like bracts which give color to the plant for a long season. Moist rich ground preferred. Suitable for garden groups.

Field plants

2.00 15.00

SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS (*Bloodroot*). Native. Pur- white flowers about 2 inches across, solitary of 6 in. stems before the leaves in very early spring. Leaves radical, usually only one to a root bud, rather large. Native to woodlands but will grow well in full sun with loose soil conditions. Foliage does not outlast July. August-dug roots, which are a half inch thick, are best for planting. Rockery and naturalizing in woods.

Collected plants

2.00 12.00 100.00

SANTOLINA CHAMAECYPARISSUS INCANA (*Hoary Lavender Cotton*). Half shrubby, much branched plant, 1-2 ft. high with silvery gray leaves. Flowers yellow, small, in globular heads. Generally hardy. Excellent rock garden subject, foliage plant for summer bedding and borders.

2½-inch pot plants

1.50 12.00

SATUREIA (CALAMINTHA) ALPINA (*Alpine Savory*). Europe. About 6 in., much branched, somewhat woody at base. Leaves small, rather roundish. Flowers purple. July. Rockery.

Field plants

1.50 12.00

SCABIOSA CAUCASICA (*Blue Bonnet*). Caucasian Mountains. About 18 in. high with grayish foliage and flattish heads of soft lavender flowers, June to September. Garden groups.

Field plants

2.00 15.00

SCABIOSA CAUCASICA ALBA. A white form of the above.

Field plants

2.00 15.00

SCABIOSA JAPONICA (*Japanese Seabiosa*). Japan. About 18 in. high. Foliage green, much cut, plentiful. Flowers light lavender blue in heads about 2 in. across. September to heavy frost. Seeds from Japan. Garden groups.

Field plants

2.00 15.00

SEDUMS—Dwarf varieties. See *Ground Covers*, pages 20, 21.

SEDM SPECTABILE (*Showy Sedum*). Japan. Bushy, erect, about 15 in. Foliage broad, fleshy, glaucous. Flowers rose-colored, in immense, flat-topped clusters during the fall. Good garden soil. Endures some shade. Rockery, garden groups.

Field plants

2.00 15.00

SEDM SPECTABILE BRILLIANT. Amaranth-red.

Field plants

2.00 15.00

SHORTIA GALICIFOLIA (*Ocnee Bells*). North Carolina. Low, with radical roundish, evergreen leaves forming a low mat about 4 inches high. Flowers white about an inch across, solitary, nodding. May, June. A rare plant. Shade. Good light loam. Hardy. Do not cover in winter with leaves.

Collected plants

3.00 25.00

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
SIDALCEA CANDIDA ROSE QUEEN (<i>Prairie Mallow</i>). Western United States. 2-3 ft., erect. Root leaves somewhat Delphinium-like, but shining green. Flowers pink in terminal racemes. July, August. Full sun. Any garden soil. Garden groups.			
Field plants	2.00	15.00	
SILENE MARITIMA (<i>Sea Catchfly</i>). Beautiful grey-green, small foliage forming a dense evergreen mat about 3 inches high. Flowers white or pinkish on slender branched stems, June to fall. Full sunlight. A gem for rockeries or low masses.			
Field plants	2.00	15.00	
STATICE ARMERIA (<i>Armeria Alpina</i>). Thrift. Foliage narrow, long, forming evergreen clumps a few inches high. Flowers pink or whitish in dense round heads on slender naked stems about 15 in. high in May and all summer. A very variable species in width of foliage and color and height of flower. Any soil in sun. Rockery and low masses.			
Field plants	2.00	15.00	
STATICE MONTANA (<i>Armeria Alpina</i>). Mountain Thrift. Similar. Flowers pink about 10 inches high. May, all summer.			
Field plants	2.00	15.00	
STATICE LATIFOLIUM (<i>Sea Lavender</i>). See <i>Limonium</i> . Plants with broad clusters or long spikes of flowers.			
TEUCRIUM CHAMAEDRYS (<i>Germander</i>). Europe. Evergreen shrub-like, about 1 ft. Foliage glossy green. Very neat in habit. Spikes of purple flowers in August, September, when flowers are scarce. Rockery, borders.			
Field plants	2.00	18.00	
2½-inch pot plants	1.50	12.00	100.00
THALICTRUM AQUILEGIFOLIUM (<i>Columbine Meadowrue</i>). Europe. Stems large, hollow, 1-3 ft. Foliage glaucous, divided into many roundish leaflets, giving a delicate fragile appearance to the plant. Flowers small white with purple stamens; numerous in terminal panicles. May, June. Suited for specimens or groups in sun or semi-shade.			
Field plants	2.00	15.00	
THALICTRUM GLAUCUM (<i>Dusty Meadowrue</i>). Europe. Taller, 2-5 ft. Foliage glaucous. Leaflets more oval with 3 lobes. Flowers yellow. June, July. Similar uses.			
Field plants	2.00	15.00	
THALICTRUM MINUS ADIANTIFOLIUM (<i>Maidenhair Meadowrue</i>). Europe, Asia. Stem round, grooved. Leaflets like Adiantum fern. Flowers greenish. July. Similar uses.			
Field plants	2.00	15.00	
THYMUS SERPYLLUM VARIETIES (<i>Thyme</i>). Forming low mats, 1 to 3 in. Sun or light shade. Rockery. See also <i>Ground Covers</i> , page 22.			
Serpullum, type Lilac flowers.			
Serpullum album, White flowers.			
Serpullum citriodorous aureus, Golden-leaved, lemon scented.			
Serpullum coccineum, Crimson flowered.			
Serpullum lanuginosus, Wooly grayish foliage, pink flowers.			
Field plants	2.00	18.00	
2½-inch pot plants	1.50	10.00	85.00

Per 10 Per 100 Per 1000

TIARELLA CORDIFOLIA (*Alleghany Foam Flower*). Native. Foliage about base of plant forming very neat bunches about 8 in. high. Leaves rather heart-shaped with lobed and toothed edges. Usually marked with some bronzy red shades. Flowers white in erect racemes in May. Found in rich moist drained woods. Will endure sunlight, but leaf colorings will be less marked. Suitable for woodland groups and masses, also for rockery.

Collected plants	1.50	12.00	100.00
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TRILLIUM GRANDIFLORUM (*Snowy Trillium*). Native. Root short, thick, tuber-like, from which rises one stem bearing three rather large leaves and one large pure white flower in very early spring. Rich soil in shade. Fall planting best.

Collected plants	1.00	9.00	85.00
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TROLLIUS EUROPAEUS (*Globeflower*). North Europe. About 15 inches, with dark green, glossy, 5-parted foliage and globular, double buttercup-like, yellow flowers about 2 in. across. May, July. Prefers wet soil in sunlight in cool climate. Does well in rich moist soil, especially with shade from hot sun.

Field plants	2.50	20.00
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TROLLIUS LEDEBOURI (*Ledebour Globeflower*). Siberia. Somewhat taller than the above. Later in bloom.

Field plants	2.50	20.00
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TUNICA SAXIFRAGA (*Tunic Flower*). Europe, Asia. Leaves forming an evergreen tuft or mat about 3 in. high, from which arise numerous branching wiry stems 6-10 inches high, bearing small white or pinkish flowers. June, all summer. Sunlight. Rockery and low masses. See also *Ground Covers*, page 23.

2½-inch pot plants	1.50	12.00	100.00
Field plants	1.50	12.00	100.00

VALERIANA OFFICINALIS (*Valerian*). Europe, Asia. Produces showy heads of rose-tinted white flowers during July, with strong heliotrope odor, 3-4 ft. Groups.

Field plants	2.00	12.00
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VERBASCUM PHOENICEUM (*Purple Mullein*). Europe, Asia. Biennial. 2-5 ft. Root leaves in a rosette. Stem leaves few. Flower purple in a simple slender raceme. June, August.

Field plants	2.00	15.00
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VERONICA ALLIONI (*Allioni Speedwell*). Europe. Low, prostrate rooting. Flowers violet in dense spikes. See also *Ground Covers*.

Field plants	1.50	12.00	100.00
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VERONICA CHAMAEDRYS (*Germander Speedwell*). Forms compact clumps about 12 in. high when in bloom. Flowers blue, rather large, in about 6 in. racemes. May, June. Endures considerable shade. Rockery, low borders.

Field plants	2.00	15.00
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	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
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VERONICA FILIFORMIS. Asia. Low, caespitose. Flowers blue on thread-like stems from leaf axils. Rockery, low masses. See also *Ground Covers*, page 23.

Field plants

1.50 12.00 100.00

VERONICA GENTIANOIDES (*Gentian Speedwell*). Alpine Europe. Foliage distinct, dark green, smooth, about 3 in. long, narrow forming rosettes. Plants spread slowly to form low attractive clumps. Flowers blue in slender stiff spikes, May, June. Native to wet alpine meadows, but does finely in good garden loam not moist. Very distinct. Rockery or low borders.

Field plants

1.50 12.00

VERONICA INCANA (*Woolly Speedwell*). Europe, Asia. About 1 ft. when in flower. Foliage gray woolly, forming neat clumps. Flowers blue, July to September. Rockery, low border. Makes a good low hedge for formal beds.

Field plants

2.00 15.00

VERONICA LONGIFOLIA (*Beach Speedwell*). Europe, Asia. About 2 ft. high, erect with leafy stems and terminal spikes of blue flowers in July to September. Suited for masses, banks, and roadside planting.

Field plants

1.50 12.00

VERONICA LONGIFOLIA SUBSESSILIS. A garden variety of the above with larger foliage and much larger spikes of deep blue flowers. Plant not so upright. Better for garden planting.

Field plants

2.00 15.00

VERONICA OFFICINALIS (*Fluellen, Common Speedwell*). Europe, United States. Prostrate rooting, with evergreen elliptic, somewhat hairy leaves about an inch long. Flowers pale blue in slender racemes. May, June. Endures even heavy shade, but not leaf mulch. See also *Ground Covers*, page 23.

Field plants

1.50 12.00 100.00

VERONICA PECTINATA (*Comb Speedwell*). Asia Minor. Prostrate, rooting creeper. Leaves white pubescent about a half inch long. Flowers pale blue. May, June. Endures dry positions and considerable shade. Rockery, woodland. See also *Ground Covers*, page 23.

Field plants

1.50 12.00 100.00

VERONICA PECTINATA ALBA. A white flowered form.

Field plants

1.50 12.00 100.00

VERONICA REPENS (*Creeping Speedwell*). Corsica. Fine, very low creeper. Leaves $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ inch ovate. Flowers usually nearly white. May. See also *Ground Covers*, page 23.

$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pot plants

1.50 12.00 100.00

VERONICA RUPESTRIS (*Rock Speedwell*). Prostrate by somewhat woody stems, and bearing axillary racemes of dark blue flowers in June. Leaves narrowly oblong, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 in., nearly evergreen. Endures considerable shade. Rockery. See also *Ground Covers*, page 23.

$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pot plants

1.20 10.00 85.00

		Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
VERONICA SPICATA (<i>Spike Speedwell</i>). Europe, Asia. About 18 inches with slender stems. Leaves mostly lanceolate, downy, rather thick. Flowers clear blue on long upright spikes. June, August. Sunlight. Groups and masses.	Field plants	1.50	12.00	
VERONICA SPICATA CORYMBOSA. A lower growing form, with pale blue flowers.	Field plants	1.50	12.00	
VERONICA SPICATA ROSEA. A form with rose-colored flowers.	Field plants	1.50	12.00	
VERONICA SPURIA (AMETHYSTINA) (<i>Royal Blue</i>). Upright, slender, pubescent, about 1 ft. Leaves linear acute. Racemes numerous branched. Flowers rich blue. June, July. Rockery, banks, masses. Endures some shade.	Field plants	1.50	12.00	
VERONICA TEUCRIUM (<i>Hungarian Speedwell</i>). Somewhat taller than V. Chamaedrys but with same clump forming character. Flowers generally blue. Rockery, low borders.	Field plants	1.50	12.00	
VERONICA TEUCRIUM (<i>True Blue</i>). A garden form of the above about 10 in. high, latterly covered with intense blue flowers in June, July. Rockery, banks, masses.	Field plants	1.50	12.00	
VINCA MINOR (<i>Periwinkle</i>). Europe. Evergreen creeper with blue flowers in May. See <i>Ground Covers</i> , page 24.	Two-year field plants	1.50	8.00	65.00
	2½-inch pot plants	2.00	10.00	85.00
VIOLA CORNUTA (<i>Tufted Pansy</i>). Native of Spain. There are numerous garden forms and colors. Hardy, large flowered, and continuous in bloom if forming seed pods are picked off or the plant sheared. Foliage much like the Pansy. Admiration, Deep violet. Alba, White. Kelway's Show, mixed. Primrose Dame, Light yellow.	Field plants	1.50	10.00	
VIOLA CORNUTA (JERSEY GEM). Very profuse bloomer. Royal violet blue. Plants from cuttings.	Field plants	2.00	18.00	
VIOLA ODORATA ROSINA. A new introduction. A hardy, rose-flowered, fragrant "Florist's Violet." Covered with flowers except during the hot summer months. Foliage like the Sweet Violet. A gem for rockeries or borders. Scarce.	Field plants	7.50	50.00	

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
VIOLA PEDATA (<i>Bird's-foot Violet</i>). Native. So called from the shape of the leaves. Deep blue flowers in early summer. Thrives in dry soil in full sun. Rockery, between flagstone walks, borders.			
Collected plants	1.50	12.00	
YUCCA FILAMENTOSA (<i>Adam's Needle</i>). Native. Practically stemless with many sword-shaped leaves an inch or more broad and 1-2 ft long, crowded at the base of the plant. Evergreen. Flowers almost white, showy in a large panicle, 4 ft. or more high in August. Endures dry positions well, but flowers better under good garden conditions. Suited for specimens, groups and large masses.			
Field plants	1.50	12.00	100.00
YUCCA GLAUCA (<i>Soapweed Yucca</i>). Western United States. Stemless. Leaves narrow, $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and about a foot long, gray-green with narrow white margins. Flowers greenish white on spikes not greatly exceeding the foliage. Much smaller than the preceding and suited for rockeries. Evergreen.			
Field plants	1.50	10.00	

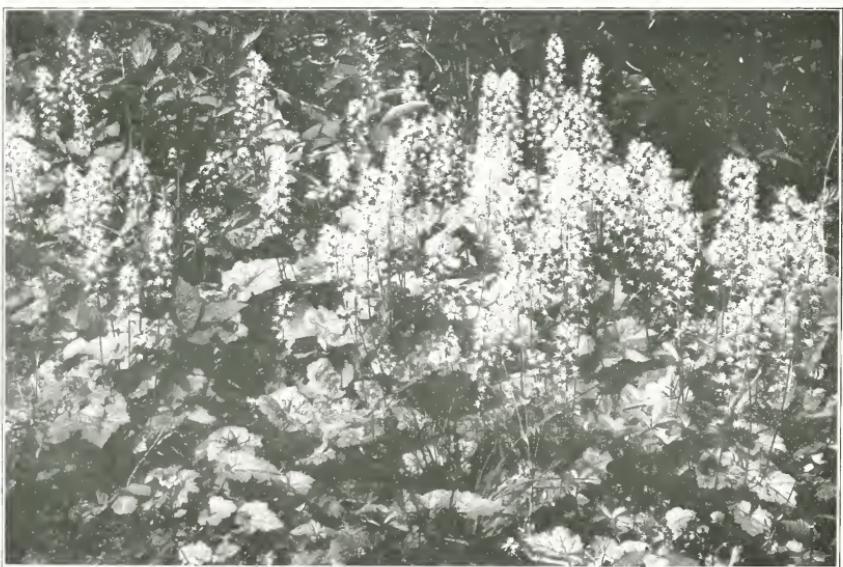
25 Plants at 100 Rate, 250 at 1000 Rate



Pachysandra Beneath Norway Maple on Front Lawn



Cornus Florida (White Flowering Dogwood) on the Woodland Edge. See Pages 59, 60



Tiarella Cordifolia (Foam Flower). See Page 50

Deciduous Shrubs and Trees

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
ABELIA GRANDIFLORA (<i>Glossy Abelia</i>). Three to 4 feet. Dwarf shrub with glossy nearly evergreen foliage, and Arbutus-like pink flowers from July until frost. Always neat and graceful. Suited for use in flower gardens and as a border shrub to either evergreen or deciduous plantings.			
12-18-inch field plants	\$.75	\$ 5.50	\$45.00
18-24-inch field plants	1.25	10.00	85.00
2-3-feet field plants	1.50	12.50	100.00
 ACER PALMATUM (<i>Japanese Maple</i>). Twelve to 15 feet. Leaves 5 to 9 parted. Foliage of growing shoots quite red. Leaves green during summer turning to beautiful shades in the fall.			
1½-2 feet	1.75	15.00	120.00
2½-3 feet	2.00	17.50	150.00
3-4 feet	2.75	25.00	225.00
 ACER PALMATUM ATROPURPUREUM (<i>Bloodleaf Japanese Maple</i>). Twelve to 15 feet. Plants of the above grafted to the garden variety with blood red leaves all the season.			
15-18 inches, grafted	4.00	35.00	300.00
18-24 inches, grafted	5.50	50.00	450.00
2-2½ feet, grafted	9.00	80.00	
 ALNUS INCANA (<i>Speckled Alder</i>). Eight to 20 feet. A strong growing native shrub with good foliage and well suited for massing along roadsides especially where the conditions are moist.			
6-8 feet	1.50	12.50	100.00
 AMELANCHIER CANADENSIS (<i>Downy Shadblow</i>). Ten to fifteen feet. A shrub or small tree native to our woods with numerous small white flowers in the early spring before the foliage appears. A very attractive plant for naturalizing in open woodland. Almost as showy as the Flowering Dogwood and much earlier.			
1½-2 feet .....	.55	5.00	40.00
 ARONIA ARBUTIFOLIA (<i>Red Chokeberry</i>). Six feet. An upright shrub with white flowers during April or May followed by red berries. Very showy in fruit. Foliage colors red.			
2-3 feet .....	.75	7.00	60.00
3-4 feet .....	.85	8.00	70.00
 ARONIA MELANOCARPA (<i>Black Chokeberry</i>). Four to 6 feet. Similar to the above with black fruit. It is generally lower growing than the above and has perhaps better foliage. Fall colors fine, in the reds.			
2-3 feet .....	.70	6.00	50.00
3-4 feet .....	.75	6.50	55.00

		Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
AZALEA ARBORESCENS (<i>Sweet Azalea</i>). Eight to 10 feet.				
Leaves green, 2 to 4 inches long. Flowers white or tinged about 2 inches long appearing with the leaves in June. Fragrant.				
Leaves bronze in Fall.				
	NURSERY GROWN			
18-24 inches, B. & B.	2.75	25.00	200.00	
2-2½ feet, B. & B.	3.50	30.00	275.00	
2½-3 feet, B. & B.	5.00	45.00	400.00	
	COLLECTED STOCK			
2-3 feet			125.00	
3-4 feet			200.00	
4-5 feet			225.00	
AZALEA CALENDULACEA (<i>lutea</i>) (<i>Flame Azalea</i>). Four to 6 feet. Flowers yellow to orange red or flame color; large, often 2 inches across in June with the leaves.				
	NURSERY GROWN			
18-24 inches, B. & B.	3.00	27.50	250.00	
2-3 feet, B. & B.	4.00	35.00	325.00	
	COLLECTED STOCK			
2-3 feet			100.00	
3-4 feet			150.00	
4-5 feet			200.00	
AZALEA CANESCENS (<i>Piedmont Azalea</i>). Two to 4 feet. Flowers pink to white in May before the leaves. Much like Azalea nudiflora except that the flowers are exceedingly fragrant.				
	NURSERY GROWN			
18-24 inches	2.50	22.50	200.00	
2-3 feet	3.00	25.00	225.00	
	COLLECTED STOCK			
2-3 feet			125.00	
3-4 feet			150.00	
4-5 feet			175.00	
AZALEA MOLLIS (<i>Chinese Azalea</i>). Two to 4 feet. Flowers in shades of yellow, terracotta, apricot and golden salmon in many flowered heads in April and May. Use in partially shaded and protected places.				
	NURSERY GROWN			
15-18 inches	3.25	30.00	275.00	
2-2½ feet	8.00	75.00		
AZALEA MOLLIS (<i>Louise Hunnewell</i>). Originated in Massachusetts. Flowers orange yellow. A variety of the above with larger flowers and harder.				
	12-15 inches	3.50	32.50	
AZALEA NUDIFLORA (<i>Pinxter Bloom</i>). Two to 6 feet. Flowers pink to nearly white from April to June, starting before the foliage is expanded. Faintly fragrant. Autumn foliage orange and bronze.				
	NURSERY GROWN			
2-3 feet, B. & B.	3.00	25.00	225.00	
	COLLECTED STOCK			
2-3 feet			125.00	
3-4 feet			150.00	
4-5 feet			175.00	
AZALEA VASEYI (<i>Pinkshell Azalea</i>). Five to 10 feet. Flowers shell pink to light rose preceding the leaves. Autumn foliage dark crimson.				
	NURSERY GROWN			
18-24 inches	3.50	32.50	300.00	
2-2½ feet	4.25	40.00		

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
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AZALEA VISCOSA (*Swamp Azalea*). Two to 6 feet. Last of the native Azaleas to bloom. Fragrant white flowers in July. Ideal for damp situation.

NURSERY GROWN				
18-24 inches, B. & B.		2.50	22.50	200.00
2-3 feet, B. & B.		3.75	32.50	300.00
COLLECTED STOCK				
2-3 feet				100.00
3-4 feet				150.00
4-5 feet				175.00

AZALEAS (*Evergreen*). See page 43.

BACCHARIS HALIMIFOLIA (*Groundselbush*). Three to 8 feet. Leaves broad wedge-shaped, rather thick, remaining green until very hard frosts. Flowers white in large panicles in September. Valuable for seashore planting. Good in any soil. Should be tried in western alkaline soils.

3-4 feet60	5.00	
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BENZOIN AESTIVALIS (*Spice Bush*). Six to 12 feet. Attractive yellow flowers in very early spring long before the leaves appear. Red berries in fall. Autumn color pure yellow. Prefers moist soil. Sun or shade. Woodland planting and along streams.

18-24 inches ....		.50	4.50	35.00
2-3 feet ....		.70	6.00	50.00
3-4 feet ....		.80	8.00	60.00

BERBERIS THUNBERGI (*Japanese Barberry*). Two to 4 feet. Naturally a thick, bushy, thorny plant. Much used for hedges. Red berries in fall. Autumn color red.

15-18 inches		1.75	15.00	
18-24 inches		2.25	20.00	
2-3 feet		3.00	25.00	

BERBERIS THUNBERGI ATROPURPUREA. New introduction. A red-leaved form of the above holding its color all the season. The color is brighter on plants in full sunlight.

15-18 inches		5.50	45.00	
18-24 inches		6.50	55.00	
2-3 feet		7.50	70.00	

BERBERIS WILSONI (*Wilson Barberry*). Two to 4 feet. A very handsome low-spreading shrub with graceful drooping branches and small foliage. Hardy in Massachusetts. Rather scarce as yet. Autumn colors, brilliant reds.

18-24 inches ....		.70		
2-3 feet ....		.95		

BERBERIS (*Evergreen Species*). Pages 43, 54.

BETULA ALBA (*European White Birch*). Thirty to 50 feet. Bark white even on young trees. Graceful branches. Rapid grower. Prune back branches considerably at planting. Autumn color yellow.

4-6 feet		1.50	12.50	75.00
6-8 feet		2.00	15.00	

BETULA ALBA LACINIATA (*Cut-Leaf Weeping White Birch*). Thirty to 40 feet. A weeping form of the above with divided and cut foliage. Elegant for lawn specimens. Autumn color yellow.

6-8 feet		2.50	20.00	175.00
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	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
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BETULA PAPYRIFERA (<i>Canoe Birch</i>). Sixty to 80 feet. One of the native white birches very suitable for naturalizing and group planting. Not as subject to borers as the European species. Bark not white on very young trees. Autumn color yellow. 4-6 feet, for naturalizing			95.00
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BUDDLEIA DAVIDI MAGNIFICA (*Oxeye Butterfly Bush*). Five to 6 feet. Often called Summer Lilac. Graceful panicles of deep lilac-purple flowers July until frost. The tops usually winter kill to the heavier wood at least, but the roots are never injured and the plants bloom better for this natural pruning. Best suited for groups and masses separate from other shrubs. No bright autumn colors.

18-24 inches .....	.25	2.00	18.00
2-3 feet .....	.35	3.00	22.50

CALLICARPA PURPUREA (*Chinese Beautyberry*). Two to 4 feet. A border shrub with light green foliage and many small pink flowers in August followed by lilac-violet fruits. Autumn color yellow but not usually brilliant. This is the true *C. purpurea* and not *C. japonica*, which is taller.

Four-year, bushy, 2-2½ feet35	3.00	25.00
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CALYCANTHUS FERTILIS (*Sweet Shrub*). Four to 5 feet. Large, light green, glossy foliage and dark reddish brown, fragrant flowers in June and July. Endures shade exceedingly well and is suited for woodland planting as well as usual shrubberies. One of the very few low shrubs having bright yellow fall colors.

18-24 inches .....	.40	3.50	30.00
2-3 feet .....	.50	4.50	35.00

CEANOOTHUS AMERICANUS (*New Jersey Tea*). One to 4 feet. Native. Mass in dry open woodlands, especially in sandy soil near the sea. The creamy white flower clusters are very conspicuous on long stems in May to July. Good foliage. Excellent game cover and extremely hardy.

12-18 inches .....	.50	4.50	35.00
18-24 inches .....	.60	5.00	40.00

CARYOPTERIS INCANA (*Mastacanthus*). Two to 4 feet. Foliage grayish, deeply serrate, distinct and attractive. Flowers lavender-blue, very numerous, in showy, axillary clusters from September to frost. Often treated as an annual bedding plant since small plants make a growth to about 18 inches, mass well and bloom profusely. Roots hardy but the tops usually freeze back severely, which, however, does not prevent blooming. Suited for borders and masses. Full sun.

15-18 inches .....	.55	4.50	40.00
18-24 inches .....	.65	5.50	50.00

CATALPA BUNGEI (*Manchurian Catalpa*). Three to 6 feet. The plants offered are grown in bush form, in which shape they make fine globular specimen lawn or garden plants. Usually offered as a tree grafted on stems of another species.

Plants, 3 x 3 feet	2.50	22.50
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	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
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CERCIS CANADENSIS (*American Redbud*). Ten to 20 feet. Rosy-pink flowers in April before the leaves. Handsome, roundish, very distinct foliage. Usually starts to bloom when 5 to 6 feet high. Autumn color yellow. Very deep rooting and so transplants with difficulty when large. Suitable for specimens and for woodland borders and semi-shade. Needs drained soil.

2-3 feet .....	.50	4.50	35.00
3-4 feet .....	.65	6.00	55.00
4-5 feet .....	.85	8.00	70.00

CERCIS CHINENSIS (*Chinese Redbud*). Ten feet. Usually bushier and slower growing than the above with larger purplish pink flowers. Foliage and autumn color similar. Blooms when of smaller size. Best for specimens and shrubberies. A tree to 50 feet in China, but not here.

18-24 inches .....	.65	.50	40.00
2-3 feet .....	.75	6.50	55.00
3-4 feet .....	.95	8.50	75.00

CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA (*White Fringe*). Ten to 20 feet. A large shrub or small tree with large leaves, 4 to 8 inches long and drooping open clusters of white flowers with finely divided petals in June. Prefers considerable sunlight and a good soil. Suitable for specimens or groups or in rear of shrubberies, and roadside planting.

18-24 inches .....	.75	6.50	60.00
2-3 feet .....	.95	8.50	75.00

CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA (*Sweet Pepper Bush*). Three to 8 feet. Upright shrub, foliage light green. Flowers white in erect branched spikes from July to September. Fragrant. Prefers sunlight, but does well in moist semi-shade. Very suited for masses and roadside planting. Likes moist soils. Autumn color yellow, but not brilliant.

18-24 inches .....	.55	5.00	40.00
2-2½ feet .....	.65	5.50	45.00

CORNUS ALTERNIFOLIA (*Pagoda Dogwood*). Ten to 20 feet. Best trained as a small tree, as the distinct beauty of the plant is its horizontally spreading branches in formal arrangement. Foliage excellent. Flowers white, small, in clusters. June. Fruit purple. Autumn color reds marked yellow. Specimen planting, groups, woodland borders, roadside (not in shade).

18-24 inches .....	.45	4.00	35.00
2-3 feet .....	.55	5.00	45.00

CORNUS FLORIDA (*Flowering Dogwood*). Ten to 20 feet. A small upright growing tree eventually with a much branched spreading top. Flowers white, 3 to 4 inches across during May before the leaves fully expand. Native in full sunlight to quite dense woodland. Autumn colors red with yellow.

4-5 feet	2.00	18.00	140.00
5-6 feet	2.50	22.50	180.00
6-8 feet	3.50	30.00	280.00

We have a quantity of White Dogwood of ideal size for planting in woodlands or groups for future effect. These are transplants with some branches.

18-24 inches	1.50	10.00	60.00
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	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
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CORNUS PANICULATA (*Thicket Dogwood*). Four to 8 feet. This shrub increases by underground stolons and forms large clumps of straight, slender, gray stems. Flowers white, in numerous small clusters. May and June. Fruit white, conspicuous, plentiful. Finely suited for planting to form by itself groups with low borders and high in the center. Should be much used in roadside planting. Fall color reddish, but not brilliant.

2-3 feet .....	.45	4.00	35.00
3-4 feet .....	.60	5.00	45.00

CORNUS STOLONIFERA (*Red-Osier Dogwood*). Three to 5 feet. Cultivated plants, at least never stoloniferous enough to be invading. The most attractive feature of the plant is the bright red color of the bark which is most brilliant during the winter. Foliage good, glossy, turning red in autumn, but not brilliantly. Flowers white in rather large heads followed by bunches of large white fruits. Suited for borders and especially for mass plantings on bank, etc. Native usually to moist positions. Endures considerable shade. Prune heavily in spring to induce growth of new bright red wood.

2-3 feet .....	.40	3.00	25.00
3-4 feet .....	.50	4.00	30.00

CORNUS STOLONIFERA FLAVIRAMEA (*Goldentwig Dogwood*). Three to 5 feet. A variety of the above with bright yellow bark.

Four-year, 2-2½ feet, very bushy45	4.00	35.00
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CORYLUS AMERICANA (*American Hazelnut*). Three to 6 feet. Very variable in height under different conditions. Sufficiently stoloniferous to form good natural shrub groups, and so suited for massing and roadside planting. Foliage rather large, coloring a good yellow in the fall. Does well in semi-shade.

18-24 inches .....	.40	3.50	30.00
2-3 feet .....	.55	4.50	40.00

COTONEASTER FRANCHETI (*Franchet Cotoneaster*). Four to 5 feet. Nearly evergreen shrub with graceful spreading branches. Leaves ovate about 1½ inches long, dark green, whitish underneath. Flowers pinkish in dense clusters. Fruits orange red.

Bushy specimens, 2 feet	1.00	9.00
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COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS (*Rock Cotoneaster*). Four feet. Very persistent small round leaves, lustrous dark green on spreading frond-like branches. Fruits bright red. No better or more beautiful plant known for terraces, tops of walls, hedges, foundation planting, etc. A plant that will eventually be used in quantities instead of Berberis Thunbergii. Endures a very considerable amount of shade.

4-inch pot plants	6.50	50.00
6-inch pot plants	12.50	100.00

NATURAL IRREGULAR SHAPED PLANTS

18-24 inches	2.00	18.00
24-30 inches	2.50	22.00
3 feet	6.00	

CRATAEGUS OXYCANTHA PAULII (*Paul's Scarlet Hawthorn*).

Flowers double, red in May. Fruit orange scarlet.

Standards:

(For specimens and formal gardens.)

Five-year heads on 6-8 feet standards	4.00	35.00
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	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
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CRATAEGUS CORDATA (*Washington Thorn*). Twelve to 20 feet. Pyramidal habit. Fast grower. Foliage small, incised, elegant. Flowers small in dense clusters. Fruit small, red, in clusters, remaining well into winter. Fall colors rich reds with some yellow. Tall hedges, groups, roadside planting.

5-6 feet specimens, B. & B.

3.00 25.00

CYDONIA JAPONICA (*Flowering Quince*). Five to 8 feet. Bushy shrub with good, glossy, dark green foliage and showy flowers usually red, but vary from white and pinks. Flowers with the new foliage in early May, very showy. Makes a good hedge.

18-24 inches
2-3 feet

.45 3.50
.55 4.50

30.⁽¹⁾

40.⁽¹⁾

CYTISUS SCOPARIUS (*Scotch Broom*). Three to five feet. A curious shrub with upright, slender, green branches and small yellow flowers in May, June. Useful for sandy soil and seashore planting and on dry sandy banks.

3-inch pot plants

.60 5.00

35.00

DAPHNE MEZEREUM (*February Daphne*). One to 4 feet. Erect small shrub with very persistent oblong leaves 1 to 3 inches in length. Flowers lilac-purple, usually in threes on wood of the preceding year, during February and March. Fragrant.

15-18 inches

10.00 90.00

DEUTZIA GRACILIS (*Slender Deutzia*). One to 2 feet. Dwarf with foliage to the ground and forming clumps. Flowers pure white during May and June. Suited for shrubbery borders and is especially good for low masses. Not too large for rockery. No brilliant autumn color.

12-15 inches
15-18 inches
18-24 inches

.30 2.00 15.00
.40 3.00 22.50
.45 3.50 30.00

DEUTZIA LEMOINEI (*Lemoine Deutzia*). Two to 3 feet. Taller and more vigorous grower than the preceding and more showy in flower. Similar uses.

18-24 inches
2-3 feet

.35 2.50 15.00
.45 3.50 25.00

DEUTZIA SCABRA CANDIDISSIMA (*Snowflake Deutzia*). Six to 8 feet. Strong growing shrub with good bright green foliage and pure white double flowers in June and July. Later than most shrubs to bloom.

2½-3 feet
5 feet, heavy

.35 3.00 25.00
1.00 9.00 80.00

DEUTZIA SCABRA (*Pride of Rochester*). Six to 8 feet. Similar to the preceding, except that the flowers are colored pinkish on the outside.

3-4 feet

.45 3.50 30.00

DIERVILLA SESSILIFOLIA (*Southern Bush Honeysuckle*). Three to 4 feet. Leaves ovate lanceolate, firm, 2 to 6 inches long, much resembling those of *Leueothoe catesbeaci*. Flowers Weigelia-like yellow in terminal panicles during July and August. Hardy in Canada. Endures much shade. Suited to masses and woodland planting.

2-3 feet
3-4 feet

.50 4.00 35.00
.55 4.50 40.00

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
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ELAEAGNUS ANGUSTIFOLIUS (*Oleaster*). Ten to 20 feet. Open columnar in growth with the aspect of a willow, but with beautiful silvery gray foliage. Flowers small, yellow, fragrant June. Autumn color not brilliant. Plant for foliage contrasts and skyline of shrubberies. Fine for roadsides and woodland borders.

2-3 feet .....	.45	3.50	30.00
3-4 feet .....	.55	4.50	35.00

EUONYMUS ALATA (*Winged Euonymus*). Eight to 10 feet. Upright growing shrub with very conspicuous corky wings or ridges on the bark. Flowers yellowish May, June. Fruit purplish. Autumn coloring brilliant crimson. Very attractive at all seasons. Best as specimens or groups.

2-3 feet .....	.65	5.50	45.00
3-4 feet .....	.85	7.50	65.00
4-5 feet	1.30	12.00	110.00

EUONYMUS AMERICANA (*Brook Euonymus*). Five to 7 feet. Upright shrub with narrow foliage. Flowers yellowish or reddish green in June. Fruits showy, pink in September, October. Autumn colors are dark reds. A neat, pleasing shrub, especially for moist positions in sun or fairly dense shade.

2-3 feet .....	.55	4.50	35.00
3-4 feet .....	.65	6.00	

EUONYMUS PATENS (*Spreading Euonymus*). Three to 4 feet. Dense branching shrub with nearly evergreen, glossy, rather thin leaves. Flowers yellowish, in clusters 2-3 inches across, in August, September. Fruit abundant, pink October, November. A fine shrub for foundation planting, massing, and woodland in semi-shade. Very valuable in soils where ericaceous plants can not be grown.

15-18 inches .....	.75	6.50	60.00
18-24 inches .....	.90	8.00	70.00

EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA (*RACEMOSA*) (*Pearl Bush*). Eight to 12 feet. Usually rather upright in habit with slender branches and comparatively small light green leaves. Flowers pure white, very numerous and showy in May, June. Autumn color yellowish, not brilliant. Suited for specimens, groups, open woodland, and roadside planting. Makes a good substitute for the flowering dogwood where the latter does not succeed.

3-4 feet .....	.45	4.00	30.00
4-5 feet .....	.55	5.00	40.00
5-6 feet .....	.65	6.00	50.00

FORSYTHIA SUSPENSA (*Weeping Forsythia*). Five to 8 feet. Central stems more or less upright with many long slender branches drooping to the ground. Flowers golden yellow in spring before the leaves. Fall color yellow, not brilliant. Suited for specimens and groups where the drooping character shows to advantage. Endures considerable shade.

18-24 inches .....	.35	3.00	25.00
2-3 feet .....	.45	4.00	35.00
3-4 feet .....	.55	5.00	45.00

FORSYTHIA SUSPENSA FORTUNEI (*Fortune Forsythia*). Seven to 9 feet. A variety of upright habit, with only arching branches. Taller and more vigorous. Better suited for masses than the preceding.

18-24 inches35	3.00	25.00
2-3 feet45	3.50	30.00
3-4 feet55	4.50	40.00

	Per £ ⁰⁰⁰	Per 10	Per 100
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FORSYTHIA SUSPENSA var. **SEIBOLDI**. Resembles *suspensa* but is more distinctly a creeping and trailing type which makes a fine bank cover and trains as readily as a vine.

18-24 inches .....	.35	3.00	25.00
2-3 feet .....	.45	4.00	35.00

FORSYTHIA VIRIDISSIMA (*Greenstem Forsythia*). Four to six feet. Upright green barked stems and longer darker green leaves. Flowers at same season but a somewhat darker yellow. Autumn colors distinct rich reddish purple. Late in coloring. Most suitable for long masses.

18-24 inches .....	.35	3.00	25.00
2-3 feet .....	.40	3.50	30.00
3-4 feet .....	.45	4.00	35.00

HALESIAS TETRAPTERA (*Great Silverbell*). Ten to 20 feet. Upright shrub when young, finally spreading and irregular like the flowering dogwood. Leaves rather large, thin. Flowers bell-shaped, drooping, pure white, showy, May, June. Fruit large whitish green with prominent wings. Fall color yellow. Suited for specimens or groups or for planting in semi-shade. Usually blooms with the flowering dogwood.

3-4 feet .....	.80	7.00	60.00
4-5 feet .....	.90	8.00	70.00
5-6 feet	1.00	9.50	

HAMAMELIS VIRGINICA (*Witch-Hazel*). Six to 10 feet. A strong shrub native to open woodlands, with usually attractive speckled bark. Foliage rather large, good dark green, turning bright yellow in autumn. Flowers yellow in the late fall, usually after the leaves have fallen. Suited for lawn specimens and especially for woodland groups.

2-3 feet .....	.55	5.00	45.00
3-4 feet .....	.65	6.00	55.00

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS GRANDIFLORA (*Snowhill*). Three to 4 feet. Forms leafy clumps of erect strong stems bearing large heads of sterile white flowers from July until frost. Foliage rather large, light green in sunlight, but darker and more luxuriant with shade. Fall coloring yellow, not brilliant. Good as border shrub and for groups and masses in semi-shade.

2-3 feet .....	.40	3.00	25.00
3-4 feet .....	.50	4.00	35.00

HYDRANGEA QUERCIFOLIA (*Oakleaf Hydrangea*). Four to 6 feet. Shrub with spreading branches and large, 6-8 inches, bright green, oak-like leaves. Very distinct. Flowers in panicles white in July. Autumn color yellow. The plant endures full sun without foliage injury, but prefers some shade. Native from Kentucky south, but hardy north. Finely suited for specimens or groups in woodland.

18-24 inches .....	.75	6.00	55.00
2-3 feet .....	.85	7.00	65.00

HYDRANGEA RADIATA (*Silverleaf Hydrangea*). Three to 5 feet. Rather open irregular growing shrub with leathery, deep green roundish leaves which are bright silver underneath. Flowers white in large flat clusters July, August. Autumn color yellow. Endures very dense shade and is an attractive plant for such conditions.

2-3 feet60	5.00	
3-4 feet75	6.50	

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
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HYPERICUM VAN FLEETI. A new introduction. Bushy, slender-twigg'd shrub to probably 4 feet, with narrow, dark green, very persistent foliage and bright yellow flowers in clusters from August until frost.

2-foot bushy plants

1.50

12.50

ILEX VERTICILLATA (*Winterberry*). Six to 8 feet. A deciduous Holly with good lanceolate, serrate foliage turning yellow in the fall. Berries bright red, plentiful and remaining all winter. Much used for Christmas decorations. Prefers moist soil with drainage. Endures semi-shade well.

18-24 inches

.55

5.00

40.00

2-3 feet

.65

6.00

50.00

ITEA VIRGINICA (*Sweetspire*). One to 2 feet. A dwarf shrub, somewhat spreading, forming clumps with narrow somewhat willow-like foliage to the ground. Flowers white, fragrant in slender spikes in July. Autumn color a brilliant red. A native found in moist places, it does well under usual soil conditions. Suitable for borders and low masses.

18-24 inches

.55

5.00

40.00

2-2½ feet

.65

6.00

50.00

JASMINUM NUDIFLORUM (*Winter Jasmine*). Two to 3 feet. Rather declining low shrub with small, 3-foliate leaves and yellow fragrant flowers in very early spring. Should be protected north of Philadelphia. Very suitable for early spring garden effects.

18-24 inches

.50

4.50

40.00

2-3 feet

.55

5.00

45.00

KERRIA JAPONICA FLORE PLENO (*Double Kerria*). Three to 5 feet. A shrub spreading to form clumps or masses, with many yellowish green stems mostly from the ground. Foliage light green turning a good yellow in autumn. Flowers yellow double in June and rather continuously until frost. Suitable for masses in well drained somewhat sheltered positions.

18-24 inches

.65

6.00

50.00

2-3 feet

.75

7.00

60.00

KOLKWITZIA AMABILIS (*Beautybush*). Six feet. A recent introduction. A shrub allied to Abelia with central upright stems and drooping slender branches. Flowers pink in profusion during June. Perfectly hardy.

18-24 inches

1.00

8.50

80.00

2-3 feet

1.25

11.00

100.00

LABURNUM VULGARE (*Golden Chain*). Fifteen to 20 feet. A large leguminous shrub or small tree, upright growing but eventually with spreading branches. Foliage, trifoliate, dark green, falling late in autumn with no change in color. Flowers yellow, showy in drooping racemes, May, June. Best suited for specimens or groups.

3-4 feet

.90

8.00

75.00

LIGUSTRUM IBOTA REGELIANUM (*Regel's Privet*). Four to 6 feet. A rather low Privet with very spreading branches. Suited for shrubberies and very broad hedges.

2-3 feet

.40

3.50

30.00

3-4 feet

.50

4.50

40.00

2 x 2 feet, sheared specimens

.75

7.00

65.00

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
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LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLIUM (*California Privet*). Fifteen feet. Of narrow upright growth. The usual hedge Privet.

2-3 feet .....	.40	3.50	30.00
3-4 feet .....	.50	4.50	40.00

LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLIUM AUREUM (*Golden Privet*). Six to 8 feet. Variegated gold and green foliage.

2-2½ feet .....	.50	4.50	40.00
2½-3 feet .....	.55	5.00	45.00

LIGUSTRUM VULGARE (*European Privet*). Six to 10 feet. Smaller darker leaves than the California Privet and retaining its foliage longer. Formerly used for hedges. Very hardy. Useful for screen planting and for groups of green foliage with autumn colored foliage.

2-3 feet .....	.35	3.00	25.00
3-4 feet .....	.45	4.00	35.00

LONICERA FRAGRANTISSIMA (*Winter Bush Honeysuckle*). Five to 8 feet. Shrub with central upright stems and long slender drooping branches. Foliage dark green, roundish, nearly evergreen. Flowers white or pinkish, fragrant March, April, before the leaves. Excellent shrub for foundation planting and general shrubberies where it does well. Prefers considerable lime.

2-3 feet .....	.45	4.00	35.00
3-4 feet .....	.55	5.00	45.00

LONICERA MORROWI (*Morrow Honeysuckle*). Four to 6 feet. A broad shrub with crooked branches, and foliage to the ground. Very fast growing when young. Flowers small, white fading yellow, in profusion, May, June. Fruits blood very plentiful, showy in fall. No distinct fall color. Its dense habit makes the shrub useful for covering banks and roadside planting. It is also one of the best shrubs for coverts in chicken yards and game preserves. Very easy to transplant.

10-12 inches	1.00	8.00
18-24 inches	2.00	15.00
2-3 feet	4.00	

LONICERA TARTARICA ALBA (*White Tartarian Honeysuckle*). Eight to 10 feet. Vigorous upright growing shrubs with white flowers in May, June, followed by red berries July, August. Foliage appears very early in the spring. Useful for large shrubberies.

LONICERA TARTARICA ROSEA (*Pink Tartarian Honeysuckle*). Similar to the above, but with pink flowers.

2-3 feet .....	.40	3.50	25.00
3-4 feet .....	.50	4.50	35.00

LYCIUM CHINENSIS (*Chinese Matrimony Vine*). Three to 4 feet. A shrub with slender arching and drooping branches which with support become vine-like and much higher. Foliage small dark green. Flowers usually violet, small but numerous, from June until frost. Fruits bright red, very numerous and showy. Foliage remains green until killed by frost. The plant is somewhat invading by underground stolons and should not be planted in mixed shrubbery. An excellent plant for covering banks or overhanging walls.

18-24 inches35	3.00	20.00
2-3 feet40	35.00	25.00
3-4 feet45	4.00	30.00

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
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OXYDENDRON ARBOREUM (*Sourwood*). Twenty-five to 30 feet. A medium-sized tree generally of slow growth but blooming when quite young. Foliage handsome, glossy green, turning scarlet in the fall. Flowers white in flat spreading panicles, terminating the branches in July, August. Endures very considerable shade. Suitable for specimens or for use in shrubberies and woodland planting. The plant is erieaceous and needs acid soils.

2-3 feet, B. & B.	1.00	9.00
3-4 feet, B. & B.	1.25	11.00

PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS (*Sweet Mockorange*). Eight to 10 feet. The old-time fragrant Moek orange with copious white flowers in June. Autumn foliage not brilliant. Like the Lilae, an old associate of gardens.

3-4 feet40	3.50	25.00
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POPULUS EUGENEI (CAROLINIANA) (*Carolina Poplar*). Fifty to 80 feet. Rapid growing tree with large leaves. Endures dry positions and seashore conditions.

6-8 feet ....	.55	5.00	40.00
8-10 feet ....	.65	6.00	45.00
8-10 feet, 1½-1½ inches ....	.80	7.00	60.00

POPULUS NIGRA ITALICA (*Lombardy Poplar*). Fifty feet. Tall columnar habit. Useful for intermediate planting in avenues of trees. Very picturesque as specimens or more so in groups.

5-6 feet sheared specimens	1.25	10.00	90.00
12-foot sheared specimens	5.00	5.00	45.00
6-8 feet			

POPULUS SIMONI (*Simon Poplar*). Twenty-five to 30 feet. A species from China which has proved hardy in Canada. Columnar in habit with small, distinct, very handsome foliage. Similar uses to the Lombardy where no great height is needed.

8 feet	1.25	10.00	
10 feet, 1½ 1¾ inches	2.50	22.50	

RHAMNUS CATHARTICUS (*Buckthorn*). Ten to 12 feet. Upright shrub or small tree usually somewhat thorny. Flowers green, inconspicuous; fruit black. The excellent bright green foliage makes this plant valuable for large shrubberies and masses and especially for roadside planting. It prefers dryish positions.

2-3 feet ....	.35	3.00	25.00
3-4 feet ....	.45	3.50	30.00

RHUS COPALINA (*Shining Sumac*). Two to 5 feet. Shrubs spreading by underground stems to form good natural groups with foliage to near the ground. Leaves with 9-21 leaflets, smooth and glossy, turning the brightest of red in the autumn. Native to moist soils it does finely even in quite dry positions. The neatest of the Sumacs. Endures very considerable shade. Suited for masses.

18-24 inches ....	.45	3.50	30.00
2-3 feet ....	.55	4.50	35.00

RHUS COTINUS (*Smoketree*). Ten to 12 feet. A species from Europe and Asia with simple roundish leaves and large plume-like panicles of purplish flowers in August. Suited for specimens and background of shrubberies.

3-4 feet	1.25	10.00	
4-5 feet	1.50	13.00	

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
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RHUS GLABRA (*Smooth Sumac*). Four to 10 feet. New growing wood smooth. Leaves pinnate. Flowers greenish in dense panicles. Fruit scarlet. Autumn colors brilliant, mainly dark reds. An excellent native shrub for masses in full sun, since it spreads to form natural groups. Would be properly appreciated if it were rare.

2-3 feet .....	.40	3.50	30.00
3-4 feet .....	.55	4.50	40.00

RHUS GLABRA LACINIATA (*Cut-leaved Sumac*). Four to 5 feet. A variety of the above with finely cut fern-like foliage, and of lower growth.

18-24 inches .....	.65	5.50	50.00
2-3 feet .....	.70	6.50	55.00

RHUS TYPHINA (*Staghorn Sumac*). Six to 15 feet. New growing wood, densely velvety hair except for which distinction the shrub is very similar to *Rhus glabra*. Considerably taller generally, even reaching 30 feet. Similar uses.

3-4 feet .....	.50	4.50	35.00
4-5 feet .....	.60	5.50	45.00

RIBES ALPINUM (*Mountain Currant*). Three to 5 feet. Dense dwarf shrub as broad as high with very attractive dark green foliage. Flowers greenish. Fruit red. Neither very conspicuous. Remains green with no autumn colors. An excellent shrub for borders, low masses, and especially for low hedges. Not an alternate host for the pine blister rust.

2-3 feet .....	.35	3.00	25.00
3-4 feet .....	.45	4.00	35.00

ROBINA HISPIDA (*Rose Acacia*). One to 3 feet. A low shrub spreading by underground stolons. Foliage locust-like. Flowers in racemes, rose-colored, showy, June, July. Autumn color yellow. Prefers well-drained, loose or sandy soil and under these conditions makes beautiful low masses and bank covers in full sunlight. In heavy soils and when restrained from spreading it grows higher, to about 6 feet.

18-24 inches .....	.55	4.50	40.00
2-3 feet .....	.65	5.50	50.00

ROSA HUGONIS (*Hugonis Rose*). Three to 6 feet. A golden yellow bushy rose from China which blooms early with the Lilacs. Perfectly hardy. Groups well.

18-24 inches .....	.60	5.50
2-3 feet .....	.70	6.50

ROSA NITIDA (*Bristly Rose*). One to 3 feet. A northern native, low, upright rose of vigorous constitution forming clumps with shining leaves and bright pink flowers in June, July. Autumn colors reds. Excellent for low masses and bank covers.

15-18 inches .....	.45	4.00	35.00
18-24 inches .....	.50	4.50	40.00

ROSA RUGOSA (*Rugosa Rose*). Four to 6 feet. A vigorous bush with stout stems, beautiful dark shining, crinkly foliage and large single rose-colored flowers from May to September. Autumn colors orange and scarlet. Suitable for shrubs, groups, and hedges in full sunlight.

18-24 inches .....	.45	4.00	35.00
2-3 feet .....	.50	4.50	40.00

		Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
ROSA RUGOSA ALBA (<i>White Rugosa Rose</i>). A white flowering form of the preceding.				
18-24 inches .....	.55	4.50	40.00	
2-3 feet .....	.65	5.50	45.00	
RUBUS ODORATUS (<i>Flowering Raspberry</i>). Three to 6 feet. A native stoloniferous plant with large light green, somewhat Maple-like foliage and rose purple flowers about 2 inches across in clusters, May to August. Fruit edible but dry and not tasty. Autumn color yellow. Endures considerable shade. In loose soil, allowing spreading, it forms fine foliage masses not exceeding 2 feet in height. A good bank cover.				
18-24 inches .....	.45	4.00	35.00	
2-3 feet .....	.55	4.50	40.00	
SALIX CAPREA (<i>Pussy Willow</i>). Ten to 15 feet. A large shrub or small tree with upright branches and rather large leaves. Flowers before the leaves, showy. Autumn color yellow, not brilliant. Does best in well drained soil, even dry positions. Suited for specimens or groups.				
3-4 feet .....	.40	3.50	30.00	
6-feet, bushy specimens	5.00	33.00		
SALIX ELEGANTISSIMA (<i>Thurlow Weeping Willow</i>). Fifty to 70 feet. Hardier, with more spreading branches, and larger crown than the common Babylon Weeping Willow. Many long pendant branches. Bark of young wood yellow. The plants offered are true to name from an excellent specimen growing at Yellow Springs, Ohio.				
8-feet trees (stem staked to 6 feet)	2.00			
SALIX INCANA (ROSMARINIFOLIA) (<i>Rosemary Willow</i>). Four to 6 feet. Bushy with upright branches. Bark of young wood dark red, attractive. Foliage linear very narrow, 2-5 inches long. No brilliant fall color. Its very distinct foliage makes it best suited for separate groups or specimens.				
2-3 feet .....	.40	3.50	30.00	
3-4 feet .....	.45	4.00	35.00	
SALIX PENTANDRA (<i>Laurel Willow</i>). Eight to 20 feet. A large shrub or small tree with shining Bay-like leaves. Likes fairly moist soils. Makes a good small tree and excellent large shrub groups.				
3-4 feet .....	.50	4.00	35.00	
SAMBUCUS CANADENSIS (<i>American Elder</i>). Five to 8 feet. Native shrub with stoloniferous roots forming natural shrub groups. Foliage large with usually 7 bright green leaflets. Flowers white in large flat eymes, June, July. Fruit black. Autumn color yellow, not brilliant. Likes good rather moist soil. Suited for masses, hedgerows, and roadside planting.				
2-3 feet .....	.40	3.50	25.00	
3-4 feet .....	.45	4.00	35.00	
SAMBUCUS NIGRA AUREA (<i>Golden European Elder</i>). Six to 10 feet. Good golden foliage quite similar to the preceding, but with usually 5 leaflets. Flowers white in May, June. Fruit black. A good yellow foliated shrub.				
2-3 feet45	3.50	25.00	
3-4 feet50	4.50	35.00	

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
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SORBARIA SORBIFOLIA (*Ural False Spiraea*). Three to 4 feet. Handsome large pinnate foliage somewhat like Astilbe in effect. Flowers white in large upright panicles in June, July. The plants spread somewhat by suckers and form natural groups for which the plant is suited. Endures considerable shade and prefers good soil.

2-3 feet .....	.50	4.50	40.00
3-4 feet .....	.60	5.50	

SORBUS AUCUPARIA (*European Mountain Ash*). Twenty to 30 feet. Usually a small round-headed tree with dark green pinnate foliage. Flowers white in flat corymbs. May, June, followed by bright red, conspicuous fruits. Autumn color orange red.

5-7 feet	1.25	10.00	90.00
8-10 feet	1.75	15.00	120.00

SORBUS AUCUPARIA PENDULA (*Weeping European Mountain Ash*). A weeping form of the above, grafted on standards. Two-year heads

2.00	18.00	140.00
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SPIRAEA BUMALDA FROEBELI (*Froebel Spiraea*). Two feet. An improved variety of *S. bumalda* with good compact growth and brighter pink flowers. Suited for borders and for large masses since most of the flower clusters are borne on top of upright stems.

Four-year strong clumps40	3.50	32.50
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SPIRAEA PRUNIFOLIA (*Bridalwreath*). Six feet. A graceful shrub with upright slender branches and small dark green foliage. Flowers early, pure white, May. Autumn color yellows. Best for specimens and small groups.

2-3 feet .....	.45	4.00	30.00
3-4 feet .....	.55	4.50	35.00

SPIRAEA RICHMENSIS. Five to 6 feet. A recent introduction. It belongs in the class of spiraeas with *S. Douglasi* and *S. tomentosa* which have the flowers during midsummer in dense terminal panicles. The flowers of this species are in larger panicles and of a very superior deep pink. July, August. Autumn color yellow. Fine for masses.

3-4 feet60	5.00	45.00
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SPIRAEA THUNBERGII (*Thunberg Spiraea*). Three to 4 feet. Very bushy with numerous twigs. Leaves small, narrow, very light green. Flowers white, April, May, before the leaves. Valuable for seashore planting. Fall color yellow and red.

18-24 inches .....	.40	3.50	25.00
2-2½ feet .....	.50	4.00	30.00

SPIRAEA VANHOUTTEI (*Van Houte Spiraea*). Four to 6 feet. Upright shrub with arching and drooping branches. Foliage roundish, small dark green. Flowers white in umbels, May, June. Very profuse. Best suited for borders and small groups as the drooping branches bear most of the flowers.

3-4 feet .....	.45	4.00	35.00
4-5 feet .....	.50	4.50	40.00

STEPHANANDRA INCISA (*Stephanandra*). Four to 5 feet. Bushy with interwoven branches and beautiful glossy cut foliage. Flowers white, numerous, June. Autumn colors reddish purple. Used principally for foliage beauty, being attractive enough for the flower garden. Fine for border, hedge or masses.

2-3 feet55	4.50	35.00
3-4 feet70	6.50	50.00

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
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SYMPHORICARPUS CHENAULTII. A recent introduction. Reported to be a hybrid of the two following species. A very bushy neat shrub with smaller leaves than either of the parent plants. Flowers and fruits not conspicuous. A most desirable plant for masses, bank covers and low hedges.

18-24 inches .....	.50	4.00
2-3 feet .....	.60	5.00

SYMPHORICARPUS RACEMOSA (Snow Berry). Three to 4 feet. A rather low native shrub with upright stems and spreading slender branches. Foliage small, oval, dark green. Flowers small, pinkish, June, August. Fruit snow white, conspicuous, September, October. Suited for borders, masses and bank covers.

2-3 feet .....	.35	3.00	25.00
Four-year, 3 feet .....	.40	3.50	30.00

SYMPHORICARPUS VULGARIS (Indian Currant). Two to 3 feet. A low branching shrub spreading by stolons to form natural groups and masses. Foliage small, oval. Flowers small, greenish. Fruit purplish red, small but numerous, remaining into winter. Endures very dry positions and poor soil. Suited for bank and roadside massing.

18 inches, two-year .....	.35	1.25	10.00
2 feet .....	.35	2.25	20.00

TAMARIX AFRICANA (African Tamarix). Eight to 12 feet. Shrubs with minute oppressed leaves on slender twigs giving a plump effect not unlike Heather and some conifers. Graceful shrubs. In this species the foliage is bright green with pink flowers in April and May, before the foliage makes much growth. Fine for groups and roadside planting. Beautiful near water.

2-3 feet .....	.40	3.50	25.00
3-4 feet .....	.45	4.50	35.00

ULMUS AMERICANA (American Elm). The well-known "Queen of trees."

8-10 feet, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches	2.50	20.00	150.00
9-11 feet, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches	3.00	25.00	200.00
10-12 feet, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -2 inches	4.00	35.00	325.00

ULMUS AMERICANA MOLINE (Moline Elm). Grafted plants. A vigorous grower with a central leader forming a dense conical tree.

8-10 feet, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches	3.00	25.00	225.00
10-12 feet, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches	3.25	30.00	250.00

ULMUS PUMILA (Chinese Elm). Introduced by Mr. Wilson of the Arnold Arboretum. Very hardy. Thrives in dry locations. The fastest growing of trees.

2-3 feet, well shaped	1.00	9.00	80.00
3-4 feet, well shaded	1.25	10.00	90.00
4-6 feet, well shaped	1.50	12.00	100.00

VIBURNUM ACERIFOLIUM (Mapleleaf Viburnum). Three to 5 feet. Slender upright shrub, not dense, with three lobed leaves and cymes of white flowers about two inches across in May, June. Autumn colors reds and darker. Grows naturally in woodland and endures heavy shade and dry soil. A good shrub for rather difficult woodland conditions.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 feet55	5.00	45.00
2-3 feet65	6.00	50.00

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
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VIBURNUM CARLESI (*Fragrant Viburnum*). Three to 5 feet. Well branched shrub eventually as broad as tall with rather round, dark, dull green leaves much resembling those of Viburnum Lantana. Flowers in cymes 2-3 inches across, appearing with the unfolding leaves, pink becoming white, strongly and deliciously fragrant. Grows more luxuriantly in continuous light shade and blooms as freely as in sunlight.

2-2½ feet	3.00	2.50	200.00
2½-3 feet	3.25	2.75	235.00

VIBURNUM DENTATUM (*Arrowwood*). Four to 15 feet. Upright growing shrub, usually with many straight stems from the ground and about 5 feet high. Foliage attractive, quite round, toothed, bright glossy light green. Flowers in cymes 2-3 inches across, white in May, June. Fruit bluish black, plentiful. Autumn colors red with yellow. A good neat shrub. Endures considerable shade. Excellent for large masses.

3-4 feet	.55	4.50	40.00
4-5 feet	.65	5.50	50.00

VIBURNUM LENTAGO (*Nannyberry*). Fifteen to 25 feet. A large shrub or small tree with slender branches, ovate pointed leaves and cymes of white flowers in May, June. Fruit bluish black remaining into winter. A good native for specimens or groups. A fine bird food tree.

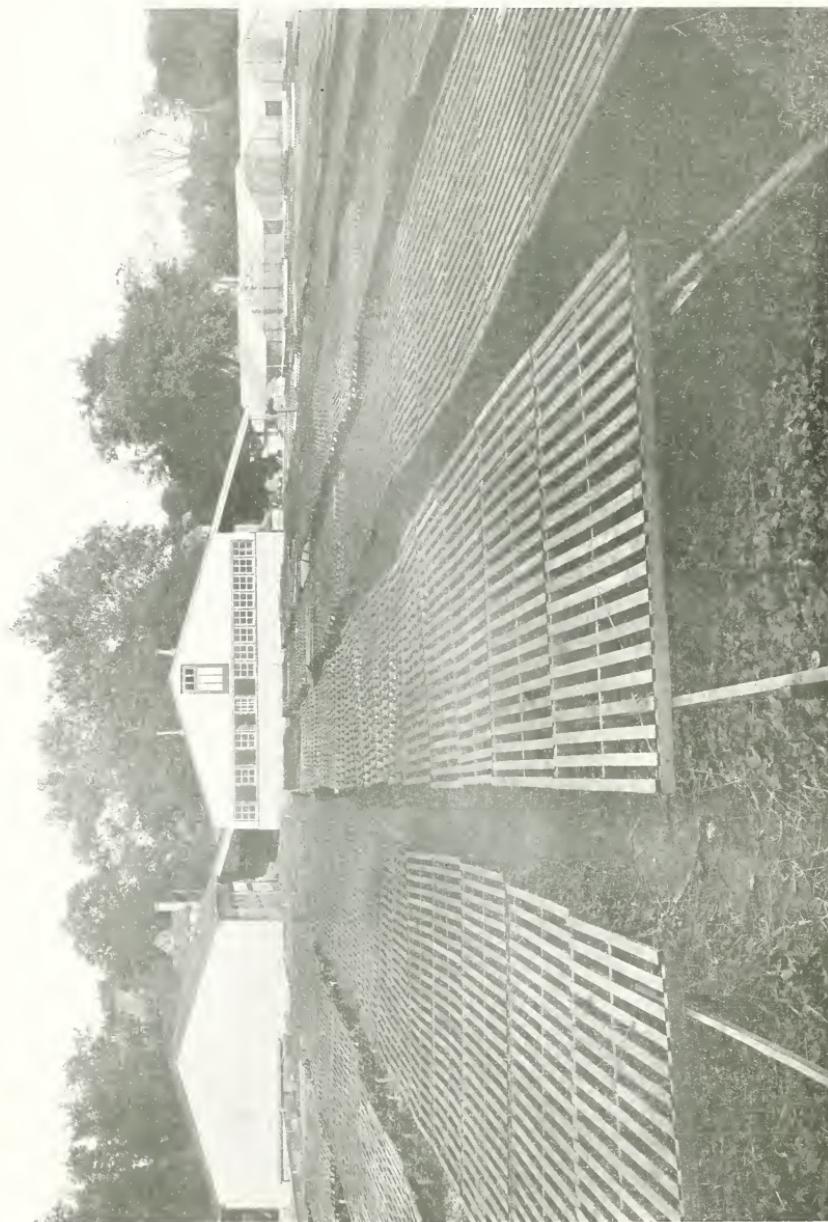
3-4 feet	.60	5.50	50.00
4-5 feet	.80	7.00	60.00

ZANTHORHIZA APIFOLIA (*Yellowroot*). Generally low, growing about one foot from underground stolons which send up a new supply of stems each spring. Foliage pinnate and cut, in cluster from terminal buds. Autumn color golden yellow. Native to moist shaded locations but does well in full sunlight and drier positions in loose soil. See also *Ground Covers*, page 24.

9-12 inches	.50	4.00	30.00
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Osmunda Cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern) in a Shady Rockery



Partial View of Our Establishment, Showing Houses, etc. Pachysandra in Foreground. See pages 17 and 18

Broad Leaved Evergreens

Per Each Per 10 Per 100

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS UVA-URSI (*Bearberry*). One of the best Ground Covers. Evergreen, small white flowers tinged with red followed by large red berries. Thriving equally well in sandy and loamy soils forming a dense low mat of evergreen foliage. Fine for covering rocky slopes and banks, sandy places and sea-shore plantings.

Pot plants, 3-6 inches spread .....	.50	4.50	39.00
Pot plants, 6-9 inches spread .....	.70	6.75	60.00

AZALEA AMOENA (HATSUGIRI) (*Japanese Evergreen Azalea*). Spreading bushy shrub, densely covered in spring with bright rose-purple blossoms. Foliage assumes a bronze tint in fall.

8-10 inches, B. & B.	1.75	15.00	110.00
10-12 inches, B. & B.	2.00	17.50	150.00
12-15 inches, B. & B.	2.50	20.00	175.00
Specimens, 3 x 3 feet to 6 x 6 feet	\$15.00 to \$75.00 each		

F. O. B. Narberth

AZALEA HINODEGIRI. Profuse flowers of bright scarlet in spring; bronze-green winter foliage.

8-10 inches, B. & B.	2.00	17.00	150.00
10-12 inches, B. & B.	2.50	22.50	180.00
12-15 inches, B. & B.	3.50	30.00	

AZALEA INDICA ALBA (*Hardy Indica Azalea*). Low growing, dense, light green foliage; white flowers. Good background for Hinodegiri.

15-18 inches, B. & B.	3.00	27.50	
18-20 inches, B. & B.	4.00	35.00	
20-24 inches, B. & B.	7.50	60.00	

(Larger sizes quoted upon request.)

AZALEA KAEMPFERI (*Torch Azalea*). Tall and bushy. Torch red flowers. Perfectly hardy.

12-15 inches, B. & B.	2.75	25.00	200.00
15-18 inches, B. & B.	2.75	25.00	225.00
18-24 inches, B. & B.	3.50	30.00	275.00
2-2½ feet, B. & B.	4.50		

AZALEA MACRANTHUM. Almost prostrate; small leaves; compact habit; single salmon flowers. Very hardy.

8-10 inches, B. & B.	1.75	15.00	125.00
10-12 inches, B. & B.	2.00	17.50	150.00
12-15 inches, B. & B.	2.50	22.50	200.00

BERBERIS JULIANA (*Wintergreen Barberry*). Hardly known, this Hardy Evergreen Berberis is an upright growing shrub, with glossy dark green elongated leaves. For foreground of Rhododendron, Kalmia and other evergreen plantings.

12-15 inches	1.50	12.00	100.00
15-18 inches	2.25	18.00	150.00
4-inch pot plants, 12-14 inches	2.00	15.00	120.00

BERBERIS SARGENTIANA (*Sargent's Barberry*). A Hardy Evergreen Berberis with thick, deep green spiny leaves. Reaches height of 4 feet. For evergreen hedge and mixed plantings of evergreens.

15-18 inches	1.50	12.00	100.00
18-24 inches	2.00	18.00	150.00
24-30 inches	3.00	25.00	200.00

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
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BERBERIS VERRUCULOSA. Dwarf spreading variety with foliage resembling Holly, turning bronze in autumn. Yellow flowers all summer. Choice material for rock garden, tops of low walls and hedges, in place of Berberis Thunbergia.

4-inch pot plants	1.50	\$125.00
6-inch pot plants	2.50	225.00

BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS (Box Bush). The quickest growing Box Wood. Deep rich green foliage. Not suited for edgings, but used for hedges and specimens. Excellent stock.

8-10 inches	4.50	35.00	275.00
10-12 inches	7.00	60.00	500.00
12-14 inches	9.00	80.00	600.00

(Prices on large specimens on inquiry.)

BUXUS SUFFRUTICOSA (Dwarf Box). We have a fine stock of this variety, suitable for edging. Our stock is excellent, heavy and of uniform grade.

Field plants, 4-6 inches	22.50	175.00
Field plants, 6-8 inches	35.00	275.00
Field plants, 8 to 10 inches, heavy	50.00	425.00

BUXUS SUFFRUTICOSA SPECIMENS. We can furnish plants of larger sizes. Prices given on application.

COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS.	See <i>Ground Covers</i> , page 9.	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
	Distance to Plant			
4-inch pot plants	12 to 18 inches	6.50	50.00	400.00
6-inch pot plants	18 to 24 inches	12.50	100.00	850.00
	NATURAL IRREGULAR SHAPED PLANTS			
18-24 inches, field grown, three year	2 to 2½ feet	18.00		
24-30 inches, field grown, three-year	2½ to 3 feet	22.00		

COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS PERPUSILLA. See *Ground Covers*, page 9.

4-inch pot plants	Distance to Plant	8.00	65.00	500.00
6-inch pot plants	18 to 24 inches	15.00	125.00	1000.00

COTONEASTER HUMIFUSA. See *Ground Covers*, page 9.

4-inch pot plants	Distance to Plant	8.00	75.00	500.00
6-inch pot plants	18 to 24 inches	15.00	125.00	

COTONEASTER MICROPHYLLA. See *Ground Covers*, page 9.

4-inch pot plants	Distance to Plant	8.00	75.00	
	12 to 18 inches			

CYSTISSUS SCOPARIUS. See *Ground Covers*, page 9.

18-24 inches	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-3 feet .....	.40	3.00	25.00
3-inch pot plants .....	.50	4.50	40.00
	.60	5.00	35.00

DAPHNE CNEORUM (Rose Daphne). The fragrance of the Rose pink blossoms which appear in May and again in September combined with the compact slow growing habit of this prostrate evergreen shrub with dark glossy foliage, render it invaluable in all landscape developments. In the rock garden, wall garden, as an edging, in formal, informal and old-fashioned gardens it has many uses. It is perfectly hardy but a light covering of straw in winter to protect the buds will insure early bloom.

Pot grown, 8-10 inches spread	1.50	12.00	100.00
Field grown, 10-12 inches spread	1.75	15.00	125.00
Field grown, 12-15 inches spread	2.50	22.00	200.00
Field grown, 15-18 inches spread	3.50	32.00	300.00

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
EUONYMUS RADICANS. (See <i>Ground Covers</i> , page 10.)			
One-year field	1.50	10.00	\$75.00
Two-year field	2.00	12.00	100.00
Three-year field	2.50	20.00	175.00
EUONYMUS RADICANS VARIEGATA. (See <i>Ground Covers</i> , page 10.)			
One-year field	1.50	10.00	\$75.00
Two-year field	2.00	12.00	100.00
Three-year field	2.50	20.00	175.00
EUONYMUS RADICANS KEWENSIS. (See <i>Ground Covers</i> , page 10.)			
2½-inch pot plants	1.50	12.00	100.00
Two-year field	2.00	15.00	120.00
Three-year field	3.00	25.00	200.00
Four-year field	4.00	35.00	300.00
EUONYMUS RADICANS COLORATA. (See <i>Ground Covers</i> , page 11.)			
Two-year field	2.00	18.00	150.00
Three-year field	3.00	25.00	200.00
Four-year field	3.50	30.00	250.00
EUONYMUS RADICANS ACUTUS. (See <i>Ground Covers</i> , page 11.)			
Two-year field	2.00	18.00	150.00
Three-year field	3.00	25.00	200.00
Four-year field	3.50	30.00	250.00
EUONYMUS RADICANS CARRIERII. One of the larger leaved varieties. Broadly oval in shape, measuring ¾ in. wide and 1¼ in. long. It is upright in habit of growth. It may be used as a climber or it will form an evergreen hedge or specimen if cut back and clipped.			
Two-year field	2.00	18.00	150.00
Three-year field	3.00	25.00	200.00
Four-year field	3.50	30.00	250.00
EUONYMUS RADICANS VEGETUS. (See <i>Ground Covers</i> , page 12.)			
Two-year field	2.00	15.00	120.00
Three-year field	2.50	20.00	150.00
Four-year field, 8-12 inches	3.50	30.00	250.00
Five-year field, 1-1½ feet	5.50	50.00	450.00
GALAX APHYLLA. Eight to 12 inches. Dwarf evergreen, woodland native. (See <i>Ground Covers</i> , page 13.)			
Clumps	1.50	12.00	
HEDERA HELIX (English Ivy). (See <i>Ground Covers</i> , page 13, 14.)			
2½-inch pot plants	1.50	10.00	85.00
4-inch pot plants	5.00	40.00	350.00
HEDERA HELIX GRACILIS. (See <i>Ground Covers</i> , page 14.)			
2½-inch pot plants	2.00	12.00	100.00
4-inch pot plants	6.00	50.00	450.00
HYPERICUM MOSERIANUM. (See <i>Ground Covers</i> , page 15.)			
15-18 inches	3.00	28.00	
18-24 inches	4.00	38.00	

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
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ILEX CRENATA (*Japanese Holly*). Open rapid grower. Can be kept dense by occasional clipping. Dark green, glossy foliage; ink black berries. Thrives in sun or partial shade; near sea-shore and in cities. For foundation and bed planting, hedges and when sheared for formal work.

18-24 inches	3.00	27.00
24-30 inches	4.00	36.00

ILEX GLABRA (*Inkberry*). Native. Very hardy. Bushy habit. Lustrous, small, green leaves. Black fruits remain through winter. For naturalizing and mixed plantings of evergreen. Excellent undergrowth in open woodland.

12-15 inches	1.75	15.75	135.00
15-18 inches	2.25	20.00	175.00
18-24 inches	2.75	25.25	

ILEX OPACA (*American Holly*). Native. Individual specimens are not productive of berries, therefore should be planted in groups. Fine for borders.

18-24 inches	2.00	18.00	150.00
2-3 feet	5.00	45.00	400.00
3-4 feet	6.75	60.00	500.00

KALMIA LATIFOLIA (*Mountain Laurel*). Native. Corymbs of rosy-pink and white flowers in June. Bushy habit, fine for massing with Rhododendrons or for naturalizing alone in partially shaded places.

Nursery Grown, 12-15 inches, B. & B.	1.75	15.00	125.00
Nursery Grown, 15-18 inches, B. & B.	2.00	17.50	150.00
Nursery Grown, 18-24 inches, B. & B.	2.25	20.00	175.00
Collected, 1-2 feet		8.50	80.00
Collected, 2-3 feet		12.00	100.00
Collected, 3-4 feet		15.00	120.00
Collected, 4-5 feet		17.50	150.00

LEIOPHYLIUM BUXIFOLIUM (*Sand Myrtle*). An evergreen shrub resembling Common Box. Well adapted for borders and rockeries. Clusters of small white or light pink flowers at end of stems in June.

Nursery grown, 5-7 inches high, 7 inches spread.....	1.35	12.50	100.00
Nursery grown, 5-6 inches high, 8-10 inches spread.....	1.50	18.00	150.00
Nursery grown, 7-12 inches high, 12-15 inches spread.....	2.50	22.00	200.00

LEUCOTHOE CATESBAEI (*Drooping Leucothoe*). Native. Arching branches with long dark green leaves and racemes of pendant white bell-shaped flowers borne in May. Foliage a rich bronze in winter. Fine ground cover and foreground plant for Evergreens and Rhododendrons. Moist and shaded situations.

Nursery grown, 12-15 inches, B. & B.	12.50	100.00
Nursery grown, 15-18 inches, B. & B.	15.00	125.00
Nursery grown, 18-24 inches, B. & B.	20.00	150.00
Collected, 1-2 feet		60.00
Collected, 2-3 feet		80.00
Collected, 3-4 feet		100.00

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
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MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM (*Oregon Holly Grape*). Shining green leaves turn rich scarlet in autumn. Striking in May, when clusters of yellow flowers appear. Blue-black fruits. Best in half shade and in protected places in combination with other evergreen shrubs.

12-15 inches, B. & B.	1.50	12.50	100.00
15-18 inches, B. & B.	2.00	15.00	125.00
1½-2 feet, B. & B.	2.25	20.00	

PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS. See features pages—18, 19.

2½-inch pot plants	2.00	10.00	\$5.00
2-Year Field	1.50	7.00	65.00
1-Year Field	1.00	6.00	55.00

PIERIS FLORIBUNDA (*Andromeda Floribunda, Mountain Fel-terbush*). Native. Lily-of-the-Valley Shrub. Covered in early April with upright spikes of white flowers. Foreground plant for Evergreen and Rhododendron plantings. Naturalize in woods, on drives, embankments, etc.

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
Nursery Grown, 12-15 inches, B. & B.	3.00	28.00	225.00
Nursery Grown, 15-18 inches, B. & B.	3.50	32.00	
Nursery Grown, 18-21 inches, B. & B.	4.00		
Collected, 1-2 feet		12.50	100.00
Collected, 2-3 feet		15.00	125.00
Collected, 3-4 feet		17.50	150.00

PYRACANTHA LALANDI (*Laland Firethorn*). Semi-evergreen foliage. Popular because of its showy orange scarlet berries in autumn. Excellent trained against walls. Mixed evergreen plantings. Upright Japanesque habit.

6-inch pot plants	2.50	22.50	
2-3 feet, B. & B.	3.00	45.00	300.00

RHODODENDRON CAROLINIANUM. Native. Dark green leaves used in foreground of taller Rhododendron and Evergreen plantings. Excellent for naturalizing. Desirable substitute for Rhododendron Hybrids. Flowers pale rose pink.

Nursery Grown, 12-15 inches	2.00	18.00	150.00
Nursery Grown, 15-18 inches	2.50	22.00	200.00
Nursery Grown, 18-24 inches	2.75	25.00	225.00
Nursery Grown, 2-2½ feet	3.25	30.00	275.00
Collected, 2-3 feet		15.00	140.00
Collected, 3-4 feet		18.00	150.00
Collected, 4-5 feet		30.00	275.00

RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE (*Catawba Rhododendron*). Rose-lavender blooms in late spring. For Rhododendron borders and beds for naturalizing. A good substitute for Hybrid Rhododendrons.

Nursery Grown, 12-15 inches	2.25	20.00	175.00
Nursery Grown, 15-18 inches	2.50	22.00	200.00
Nursery Grown, 18-24 inches	3.00	27.00	250.00
Nursery Grown, 2-2½ feet	3.50	32.00	300.00
Collected, 2-3 feet		18.00	150.00
Collected, 3-4 feet		20.00	175.00
Collected, 4-5 feet		30.00	260.00

RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM (*Rosebay Rhododendron*). Favorite variety for undergrowth in woodlands, natural effects along walks and drives, and for foundation plantings in shady places. Flowers white to bluish-white.

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
Nursery Grown, 12-15 inches	2.25	20.00	175.00
Nursery Grown, 15-18 inches	2.50	22.00	200.00
Nursery Grown, 18-24 inches	3.00	27.00	250.00
Nursery Grown, 2-2½ feet	3.50	32.00	300.00
Collected, 2-3 feet		12.50	100.00
Collected, 3-4 feet		17.50	150.00
Collected, 4-5 feet		25.00	200.00
Collected, 5-6 feet		30.00	250.00

VIBURNUM RHYTIDOPHYLLUM (*Leatherleaf Viburnum*). Medium height; semi-evergreen foliage, long leathery dark green; flowers yellowish white; fruit red to black.

2-2½ feet, B. & B.	3.00	25.00	200.00
3-4 feet, B. & B.	4.00	35.00	300.00

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA. (See *Perennials*, page 53.)

Field-grown plants, strong25	1.80	12.00
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See Special List, Page 89



Juniperus Sabina Horizontalis (Prostrata) Used to Good Advantage on a Steep Bank

Narrow Leaved Evergreens

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
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CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA LOBBI. Tall and slender. Open conical growth. Heavy dark scale-like foliage becomes a dark bronze in winter. For accent, specimen and Japanese effects.

2-2½ feet, B. & B.	4.50	40.00
2½-3 feet, B. & B.	5.00	45.00
3-4 feet, B. & B.	6.00	

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS (*Chinese Juniper*). Ten to 12 feet. Informal columnar habit. Light green prickly foliage. For formal effects or mixed evergreen plantings.

2½-3 feet, B. & B.	4.00	35.00
3-3½ feet, B. & B.	5.00	45.00
3½-4 feet, B. & B.	7.00	65.00

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS DOUGLASI (*Waukegan Juniper*). One to 1½ feet. Evergreen steel blue foliage. An excellent ground cover with long branches trailing along the ground. Effective among rocks and for bank planting. Distinct purple hue in winter.

12-15 inches spread, B. & B.	1.75	15.00
15-18 inches spread, B. & B.	2.00	18.00

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS PFITZERIANA (*Pfitzer Juniper*). Four to 5 feet. Foliage light bluish-green. An irregular broad, low, spreading shrub. Tolerant of city conditions. Very useful for massing, foundation plantings, rockeries, etc.

1½-2 feet spread, B. & B.	3.00	25.00
2-2½ feet spread, B. & B.	4.00	35.00
2½-3 feet spread, B. & B.	5.00	45.00

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS PROCUMBENS (*Trailing Juniper*). Dense, low, spreading, very fine for rockgarden and banks.

12-15 inches spread, B. & B.	1.75	15.00
15-18 inches spread, B. & B.	2.00	18.00

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS SARGENTI (*Sargent Juniper*). One and a half feet. Compact prostrate habit. Foliage grass green. For covering banks, rocky slopes and in rockgardens.

15-18 inches spread	2.75	25.00
1½-2 feet spread	3.50	32.50

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS DEPRESSA (*Spreading Juniper*).

One to 1½ feet. Dense mat-like shrub, low and spreading. Bronze winter color. For rockeries, foreground and naturalizing on rocky slopes and banks. For ground covers on terraces, etc. Effective with Pachysandra.

18-24 inches, B. & B.	2.00	18.00
2-2½ feet, B. & B.	3.50	30.00

JUNIPERUS SABINA. Two to 3 feet. Deep green foliage. Vase-shaped, bushy, low grower. For rockeries and foreground. Fine for massing on terraces and slopes. Effective with Pachysandra. Rock plant.

15-18 inches, B. & B.	2.25	18.00
18-24 inches, B. & B.	3.00	25.00

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
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JUNIPERUS SABINA TAMARISCIFOLIA (*Tamarix Savin*). Distinct trailing variety of above. Low, spreading, gray-green foliage. Same uses as above variety. Effective with Pachysandra. See page 18. Rock garden and ground cover plant.

15-18 inches spread, B. & B.	3.00	27.00
18-24 inches spread, B. & B.	3.50	31.00

JUNIPERUS SABINA HORIZONTALIS (*Sabina Prostrata, Creeping Savin*). One to 1½ feet. Glaucus green foliage creeping along the ground. For rockeries, colony plantings and terraces. Especially effective in combination with Pachysandra, very good ground cover.

15-18 inches spread, B. & B.	2.00	18.00
18-24 inches spread, B. & B.	2.50	22.50

JUNIPERUS SQUAMATA. Prostrate variety. Bluish-green foliage, ascending at ends of branches. For foreground, rockeries, mass plantings on slopes, etc. Good ground cover.

12-15 inches spread, B. & B.	3.50
15-18 inches spread, B. & B.	4.50
2½-3 feet spread, B. & B.	6.50

JUNIPERUS SQUAMATA MEYERI (*Meyer Juniper*). Three to 4 feet. New and rare. Distinct glaucous blue foliage. Retains color throughout the winter. Very hardy. Irregular Japaneseque habit. Ideal for rock garden.

10-12 inches spread, B. & B.	4.00	35.00
12-15 inches spread, B. & B.	4.50	40.00

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA (*Red Cedar*). For formal specimens, accents and screens and for naturalizing effect.

3-4 feet, B. & B.	4.50	40.00
4-5 feet, B. & B.	5.50	50.00
8-10 feet specimens (Collected)	20.00	
10-12 feet specimens (Collected)	25.00	

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA GLAUCA (*Silver Red Cedar*). Bluish-gray foliage. Tall and slender form. Accent and foliage contrasts.

2-2½ feet, B. & B.	4.00	35.00
2½-3 feet, B. & B.	5.00	50.00
3½-4 feet, B. & B.	6.00	55.00

PICEA EXCELSA (*Norway Spruce*). Rapid grower, dark green foliage. For specimens and screens, windbreaks and hedges.

1½-2 feet, B. & B.	2.00	18.00	150.00
2-3 feet, B. & B.	2.75	24.00	225.00
3-4 feet, B. & B.	3.50	32.50	300.00

PICEA PUNGENS, GLAUCA KOSTERI (*Koster's Blue Spruce*).

The bluest of Blue Spruces. Of vivid blue, foliage becomes even bluer in winter. Use as a specimen or in very open group planting.

1½-2 feet, B. & B.	9.90	81.00
2-2½ feet, B. & B.	13.50	
2½-3 feet, B. & B.	18.00	

	Per Each	Per 100	Per 1000
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PINUS MONTANA MUGHUS (*Mugho Pine*). Five to 6 feet. Dwarf, mound-like, compact and neat in habit. Dark green foliage. New growth, opening like candles, in the spring. Use similar to Boxbush for low specimens, accent plant, and for rock garden.

9-12 inches spread, B. & B.	1.75	15.00
12-15 inches spread, B. & B.	2.25	20.00
15-18 inches spread, B. & B.	3.00	25.00

PINUS NIGRA AUSTRIACA (*Austrian Pine*). Glossy, dark, long, stiff needles. Broad pyramidal growth. For border or mass planting, as screen or shelter. Tolerant of city conditions. Very dependable.

2-2½ feet, B. & B.	2.75	25.00
2½-3 feet, B. & B.	3.50	32.00
3-3½ feet, B. & B.	5.00	45.00

PSEUDOTSUGA DOUGLASI (*Douglas Fir*). Sixty to 70 feet. Dark bluish-green foliage. Hardy and rapid growing. For groups, specimen and windbreaks. Well-drained situation.

2-2½ feet, B. & B.	4.00	35.00
2½-3 feet, B. & B.	5.00	40.00
3-4 feet, B. & B.	6.00	50.00

RETINOSPERA OBTUSA GRACILIS (*Slender Hinoki Cypress*). Dark green foliage. Branches light and graceful at the ends. Slender Japaneseque outline; beautiful trees for groups or specimen. Rock plant.

15-18 inches, B. & B.	3.00	25.00
18-24 inches, B. & B.	4.00	35.00

RETINOSPERA OBTUSA COMPACTA (*Compact Hinoki Cypress*). Four to 5 feet. Japaneseque habit. Dense, heavy, dark green foliage; slow growing. For foreground plantings, hedges, Japanese gardens and rock gardens.

15-18 inches, B. & B.	2.25	20.00
18-24 inches, B. & B.	3.25	30.00

TAXUS BACCATA REPANDENS (*Spreading English Yew*). Very low, broad and spreading. Foliage a deep rich green. Hardy in ordinary exposures. For rockeries, foreground, border and low hedges.

12-15 inches spread, B. & B.	3.25	27.00
15-18 inches spread, B. & B.	4.00	35.00

TAXUS CUSPIDATA (*Japanese Yew*). Dense spreading habit, deep green foliage. Very hardy. Tolerant of city conditions. For rockeries, foundation plantings and mixed evergreen borders. Rock plant.

15-18 inches spread	3.50	31.50
18-24 inches spread	5.50	45.00
2 feet x 2 feet spread	7.75	

TAXUS CUSPIDATA BREVIFOLIA (NANA) (*Dwarf Japanese Yew*). Three to 4 feet. Irregular, unique outline of Japaneseque habit. Spreading branches thickly clothed with short, rich dark green needles. For low unusual hedges, evergreen plantings and rock gardens.

12-15 inches, B. & B.	3.00	25.00
15-18 inches, B. & B.	4.00	36.00
18-24 inches, B. & B.	6.75	65.00

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
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TAXUS CUSPIDATA, CAPITATA (Upright Japanese Yew).

Hardier than the English Yews. Of upright growth, dense green foliage; slow growing. For groupings or for hedges and garden use.

1½-2 feet, B. & B.	5.00	45.00
2-2½ feet, B. & B.	6.75	60.00
2½-3 feet, B. & B.	9.00	80.00
3-3½ feet, B. & B.	12.00	

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS (American Arborvitae). Pyramidal form. Dark green foliage; admits severe clipping. Splendid hedge plant, bed and group plantings and naturalizing.

2½-3 feet, B. & B.	2.50	20.00	175.00
3-4 feet, B. & B.	4.00	35.00	250.00
4-5 feet, B. & B.	5.50	45.00	400.00

(Larger sizes quoted upon request.)

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS GLOBOSA (Globe Arborvitae). Dwarf, close compact, gray-green. For accent in formal use and bed and group plantings.

8-12 inches	1.50	10.00	80.00
12-15 inches	1.75	15.00	100.00
15-18 inches	2.50	20.00	150.00

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS LUTEA (Peabody Arborvitae). Ten to 15 feet. Conspicuous golden yellow form, pyramidal outline. For color contrast in evergreen plantings.

18-24 inches, B. & B.	2.50	20.00	200.00
2-2½ feet, B. & B.	30.00	250.00	

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS PYRAMIDALIS (Pyramidal American Arborvitae). Its tall slender habit makes it splendid for formal use; dense dark green, which it holds throughout the winter.

3-4 feet	4.00	35.00	300.00
4-5 feet	6.00	55.00	500.00
5-6 feet	8.00	75.00	700.00

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS (RECURVA NANA) (Little Gem). Two feet. Very low, growing broader than high. Unique for rock garden.

10-12 inches	2.50	22.50
12-15 inches	3.25	27.00

TSUGA CANADENSIS (Canadian Hemlock). Fifty to 60 feet. Native. Handsome, graceful, dull green foliage. Grows well in sun or shade. For winter effect in deciduous planting; in groups with other large evergreens. For hedges and windbreaks; withstands clipping. Invaluable as a specimen tree.

Nursery grown, 2-3 feet	4.00	42.50	375.00
Nursery grown, 3-4 feet	5.50	52.50	500.00
Nursery grown, 4-5 feet	9.00	85.00	
Collected, 6-8 feet	24.00	200.00	1600.00
Collected, 8-10 feet	30.00	250.00	2000.00
Collected, 10-12 feet	36.00	300.00	2400.00
Collected, 12-15 feet }			\$125.00 to \$150.00 each
Collected, 15-18 feet }			

We have a tract in Pennsylvania of open country where these Hemlocks are growing in good clay soil. We lift them with an extra large ball and having used them ourselves, know that they transplant entirely successfully.

Per Each Per 100 Pcs 100

SPECIALTY: Small CANADA HEMLOCK. We make a specialty of growing collected seedling Hemlock in our nursery for the purpose of supplying small plants in large quantities for woodland planting and naturalizing. Our stock is bushy and compact, and has an established root system. They are very easily planted in this way and give results which collected seedling stock without nursery treatment will not give.

10-20 inches	60.00
20-30 inches	90.00

TSUGA CAROLINIANA (*Carolina Hemlock*). Fifty to 60 feet. Native. Perfectly hardy at Boston. Darker green than preceding, also fuller habit than *Canadensis*.

2-3 feet	6.00	55.00
3-4 feet	8.00	75.00

25 Plants at 100 Rate, 250 at 1000 Rate



Pachysandra at Shady End of Rock Garden



The Fresh Green of Pachysandra on Both Sides of Driveway



A Well Planted Roadside, Showing Japanese Honeysuckle Clothing the Banks to the Edge of Road

Climbing Vines

Per Each Per 10 Per 100

ACTINIDIA ARGUTA (*Bower Actinidia*). A twining woody vine, 20-30 feet, with broadly ovate, dark green foliage, considerably like that of *Celastrus scandens*. Flowers white, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch across with purple anthers. June. Fruit yellow, edible, about an inch long. A good clean foliage vine. Good autumn color.

2-year field plants .....	.60	5.00	45.00
3-year field plants .....	.65	6.00	55.00

AKEBIA QUINATA (*Five-leaf Akebia*). A slender twining woody vine to 12 feet or more, with half evergreen foliage of five small leaflets. Flowers small, purplish, in early spring, fragrant. The fruit is 3-5 inches long, but is seldom produced. A good vine where a light shade is desired. Has the habit of sending out growths from the base which creep over the ground or over shrubs, etc., and so is satisfactory as a bank cover. Drained soil in sun. Good autumn color. See also *Ground Covers*, p. 7.

2-year field plants .....	.65	5.50	45.00
2½-inch pot plants .....	.15	1.20	10.00

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA (*Virginia Creeper*). Woody vine climbing to 30 feet or more by branched tendrils (not twining). Foliage large, with five leaflets coloring various reds in the fall. Flowers greenish small in cymes. Fruits bluish black. An excellent native vine for covering tree trunks or rough surfaces to which it can cling. Makes a beautiful hedge when trained to a substantial fence. Endures much shade and is one of our woodland ground covers.

4-inch pot plants50	4.50	40.00
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AMPELOPSIS TRICUSPIDATA (VEITCHI) (*Boston Ivy*). The popular close-clinging vine from Japan reaching 50 feet or more. Foliage attractive, glossy, roundish, 3-lobed, turning brilliant orange and reds in the autumn. Flowers and fruits somewhat similar to the above. The largest and fastest growing wall cover.

4-inch pot plants65	6.00	50.00
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AMPELOPSIS TRICUSPIDATA LOWII (*Geranium Creeper*). A variety of the preceding much less vigorous in growth with smaller, rounder leaves darker in color and somewhat glaucous. Quite distinct. Suited for low walls or where a less heavy vine covering is desired. Will reach 15 feet.

3-inch pot plants50	4.50	
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ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO (*Dutchman's Pipe*). A woody twining vine to 40 feet or more with copious large thick round leaves making a very heavy shade. Very fast growing. Flowers purplish brown, pipe-shaped, small compared with foliage. Suited for heavy summer shade and for screens. Good soil, sunlight. Good autumn color.

2-year field plants65	5.50	45.00
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	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
BIGNONIA RADICANS (<i>Trumpet Creeper</i>). A woody vine to 30 feet or more, not twining but clinging by rootlets. Foliage pinnate, with 9-11 leaflets about 2 inches long, glossy green. Flowers showy, tubular, scarlet with orange, in terminal racemes from July to September. Can be kept a shrub by yearly pruning. Suited also for use as a rambling shrub-like vine to cover walls, stumps, etc. Good soil, sunlight. Good autumn color.			
2-year field plants .....	.40	3.50	25.00
3-year field plants .....	.45	4.00	30.00
CELASTRUS ORBICULATUS (<i>Oriental Bitter-sweet</i>). Woody twining vine to 20 feet or more with rather roundish foliage and globular yellow fruits opening somewhat to show the crimson seeds. Flowers inconspicuous. Autumn color yellow. Stronger growing and more leafy than the following. Makes a good shrub for bank covers and then growing about four feet high.			
2-year field plants .....	.40	3.50	25.00
CELASTRUS SCANDENS (<i>Bittersweet</i>). A native woody twining vine to 20 feet or more, with ovate, glossy green leaves turning bright yellow in the fall. Showy drooping clusters of orange fruits with crimson seeds clinging to the branches all winter. Endures considerable shade. Without support it will remain fairly shrub-like and may be used for massing.			
2-year field plants, 2-3 feet .....	.40	3.50	25.00
CLEMATIS. Large flowering hybrids. Vines from 6-12 feet, requiring trellis or wire support. Flowers large, 5-6 inches across, midsummer until frost. Should be planted in good soil with the crowns about 3 inches below the surface. The plants appear much more thrifty in sections where the soil contains considerable lime and is rather heavy. Henri—Pure white. Jackmanni—Deep violet purple. Edouard Andre—Rich dark crimson.			
2-year field plants .....	.65	6.00	55.00
CLEMATIS PANICULATA (<i>Sweet Autumn Clematis</i>). A vigorous, fast-growing species to about 12 feet. Foliage dark green, plentiful. Flowers fragrant, white, over an inch across in many panicles, making a mass of bloom in September.			
2½-inch pot plants .....	.15	1.20	10.00
3-year field .....	.40	3.50	25.00
4-inch pot plants .....	.40	3.50	25.00
CLEMATIS TANGUTICA (<i>Golden Clematis</i>). From West China. A vine to about ten feet with solitary nodding, yellow flowers about three inches across in June. Hardy.			
Two-year field plants .....	.15	1.20	10.00

		Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
EUONYMUS RADICANS. (See <i>Ground Covers</i> , page 10.)				
1-year field	1.50	10.00	75.00	
2-year field	2.00	12.00	100.00	
3-year field	2.50	20.00	175.00	

EUONYMUS RADICANS VARIEGATA. (See *Ground Covers*, page 10.)

1-year field	1.50	10.00	75.00
2-year field	2.00	12.00	100.00
3-year field	2.50	20.00	175.00

EUONYMUS RADICANS KEWENSIS. (See *Ground Covers*, page 10.)

2½-inch pot plants	1.50	12.00	100.00
2-year field	2.00	15.00	120.00
3-year field	3.00	25.00	200.00
4-year field	4.00	35.00	300.00

EUONYMUS RADICANS VEGETUS. (See *Ground Covers*, page 12.)

2-year field	2.00	15.00	120.00
3-year field	2.50	20.00	150.00
4-year field	3.50	30.00	250.00
5-year field	5.50	50.00	450.00

HEDERA HELIX (*English Ivy*). (See *Ground Covers*, pages 13, 14.)

2½-inch pot plants	1.50	10.00	\$5.00
4-inch pot plants	5.00	40.00	350.00

HEDERA HELIX GRACILIS (*Small-leaved English Ivy*). (See *Ground Covers*, page 14.)

2¼-inch pot plants	2.00	12.00	100.00
4-inch pot plants	6.00	50.00	450.00

HYDRANGEA PETIOLARIS (*Climbing Hydrangea*). This splendid hardy climber is but little known and deserves more extensive cultivation. It climbs by rootlets like the English Ivy. The foliage is bright green and numerous white, flat flower cymes are produced which average 8 to 10 inches across in June. Use on stone, cement or brick walls.

	Per Each	Per 10	Per 100
2½-inch pot plants .....	.25	2.00	18.00
4-inch pot plants .....	.75	7.00	

LONICERA JAPONICA HALLIANA (*Japanese Honeysuckle*). See *Ground Covers*, page 16.

	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Small field plants	1.50	8.00	65.00
2½-inch pot plants	2.00	10.00	85.00
4-inch pot plants	4.00	30.00	250.00

Per Each _____ Per 10 _____ Per 100

LONICERA SEMPERVIRENS (*Trumpet Honeysuckle*). A native woody twining vine to 12 feet, with nearly evergreen oval leaves 2-3 inches long and scarlet tubular flowers yellow inside, in terminal clusters from May to October. Endures much shade.

2-year field plants50	4.50	40.00
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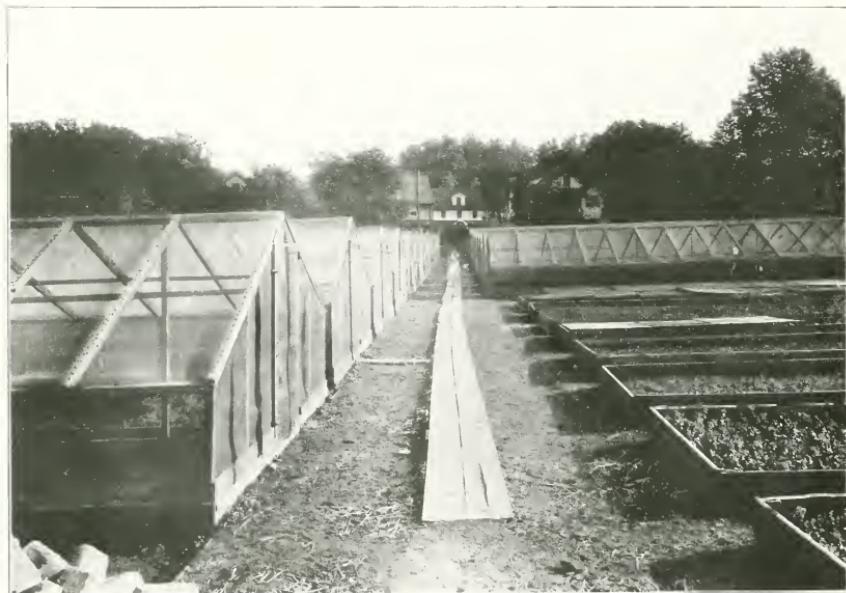
POLYGONUM AUBERTI (*Silver Lace Vine*). An herbaceous climber becoming somewhat woody at base. Strong plants will reach 25 feet in height during the season's growth. Light green foliage often bronzy and a profusion of silvery white small flowers in erect spikes, even more beautiful than the popular *Clematis paniculata* which bloom at about the same time in September. Herbaceous perennial vines are scarce. Useful also for covering banks, etc. Good autumn color.

2-year field, strong65	6.00	50.00
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WISTERIA CHINENSIS (*Chinese Wisteria*). A well-known vine, but not often used for its best purpose, that of covering steep banks and low walls. Such uses of this plant are beautiful and make the waste places a decided joy. Lavender purple flowers. Rapid grower.

6-inch pot plants	1.20	10.00	90.00
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25 Plants at 100 Rate, 250 at 1000 Rate



Partial View of Our Propagating Houses and Frames

Plants for Special Purposes

To help our customers in the selection of plants for special purposes and particular situations with respect to sun and shade.

Ground-Cover Plants

See introduction to Ground Cover Plants on page 4

L-Light; M-Medium; H-Heavy—Indicates Shade Resistance

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Ajuga genevensis	7	Pachysandra terminalis	17, 18, 19
Ajuga reptans	7	Phlox amoena	19
Akiba quintata	7	Phlox subulata (all varieties)	20
Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi	7	Plumbago larpentae	20
Arenaria montana	7	Rose Max Graf	20
Aster Mauve Cushion	8	Rose wichuriana	20
Campanula carpatica	30	Sedum (all varieties)	21, 22
Calluna vulgaris (all varieties)	8	Teucrium chamaedrys	22
Ceratistium tomentosum	8	Thymus (all varieties)	22
Convallaria majalis	8	Tunica saxifraga	23
Cotoneaster horizontalis	9	Veronica (all varieties)	23
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Cotoneaster microphylla	9		
Cytisus scoparius	9	H Ajuga genevensis	7
Dianthus alpinus	9	H Ajuga reptans	7
Dianthus deltoides	9	M Arenaria balearica	7
Erica vagans	10	M Arenaria montana	7
Erica carnea	10	M Arenaria verna cespitosa	8
Euonymus radicans	10	Asarum canadense	28
Euonymus radicans variegata	10	L Callirhoe involucrata	8
Euonymus radicans kewensis	10	Campanula carpatica	30
Euonymus radicans colorata	11	Ceratistium tomentosum	8
Euonymus radicans acutus	11	Convallaria majalis	8
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Hedera helix	13	LM Euonymus radicans	10
Hedera helix gracilis	14	LM Euonymus variegata	10
Helianthemum album plenum	14	LM Euonymus kewensis	10
Helianthemum Bride	14	LM Euonymus colorata	11
Helianthemum Buttercup	14	LM Euonymus acutus	11
Helianthemum Clara Middleton	14	LM Euonymus vegetus	11
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Helianthemum Mrs. Earle	14		
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Helianthemum rhodanthum carneum	14		
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Lysimachia nummularia	16		
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		LM Dennstedia punctiloba	12
		M Polypodium vulgare	12
		MH Galax aphylla	13
		MH Gaultheria procumbens	13
		LMH Hedera helix	13
		LMH Hedera helix gracilis	14
		M Hemerocallis flava	14
		M Hemerocallis fulva	14
		LM Hypericum calycinum	14
		LMH Hypericum mezerianum	15
		LM Hypericum reptans	15
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		MH Iris cristata	15
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		M Leiophyllum buxifolium	16
		LM Lonicera japonica halliana	16
		MH Lysimachia nummularia	16
		MH Mitchella repens	16
		LMH Myosotis palustris sempervirens	17
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LM	Plumbago capensis	20	L	Veronica filiformis	23
MH	Ranunculus repens	20	MH	Veronica officinalis	23
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H	Sedum ternatum	22	LM	Veronica rupestris	23
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L	Teucrium chamaedrys	22	LMH	Zanthoriza apifolia	24

Rock Gardening

The delights of a well planned and properly constructed Rock Garden amply repay one for the labor and cost involved, particularly because it gives opportunity to possess and admire many unfamiliar and beautiful flower gems, not at all at home in other locations.

Frankly there are good and bad Rock Gardens, perhaps more of the latter, because too much stress is laid on the rocks and not enough on the garden.

Briefly the general directions for making such a garden would be:

Select as a proper site a sloping bank or terrace preferably with south and west exposure, as most rock plants are sunshine plants.

For general purposes, prepare the soil by the addition of well rotted manure and Peat Moss and if heavy clay soil, add considerable sand, this preparation to be made before placing the rocks. Many plants require special soil conditions, of course, but that is too lengthy a subject to discuss here.

As irregularity of contour is most of the charm of the garden, make this irregularity in the soil before placing the rocks, otherwise try as you may a flat uninteresting surface will be the result. The stone selected should be hard limestone preferably, or any large and natural field, water worn or moss covered rocks or boulders, not quarried, and should be selected from one locality if possible so that the general color of the rocks is alike. They should be placed in a natural irregular formation, by no means regularly spaced like so many spots on a design of wall paper, and very firmly lodged in the soil. A good rule is to bury at least half the stone.

The more visions of New England hillsides you can conjure in your mind and duplicate in your garden, the more natural and at home will it appear.

In the pockets of irregular size and form between the stones plant the flowers you have selected, using a number of one kind together, because most of the rock garden plants are more effective in masses.

Low shrubs, vines and evergreens, Laurel, Daphne, Azaleas, English Ivy, Prostrate Junipers, Vinca Minor, etc., will relieve the harshness of the rocks and form backgrounds for the flowering plants as well as increase the irregularity of the planting.

The list of plants herewith includes such as are most positive to succeed without especial soil and culture.

If one has time and intense love for such gardening many more and beautiful plants are available.

We shall be glad to afford you the benefit of our experience in selecting plants or outlining more explicitly the procedure of making a rock garden.

ROCK GARDEN PERENNIALS

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Achillea millefolium roseum	25	Aster alpinus	29
Achillea ptarmica, Boule de Neige	25	Aster Mauve Cushion	29
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Ajuga genevensis	7	Calluna	8
Ajuga reptans	7	Campanula carpatica	30
Alyssum argenteum	26	Cerastium tomentosum	8
Alyssum montanum	26	Cherianthus allioni	31
Alyssum saxatile compactum	26	Chrysanthemum articulatum	31
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Emphorbia myrsinites	36
Ferns in Variety	37, 38, 39
Festuca glauca	40
Gaultheria procumbens	40
Geum Mrs. Bradshaw	41
Geum Lady Stratheden	41
Gentiana andrewsi	40
Gypsophila repens	41
Helianthemum (all varieties)	41
Hernaria glabra	41
Hieracium aurantiacum	41
Hypericum reptans	15
Iberis gibraltarica	42
Iberis sempervirens	42
Lavendula vera	42
Linaria dalmatica	43
Linum alpinum	13
Linum perenne	13
Limonium latifolium	13
Lychins coronaria	44
Lychins haageana	44
Mazus rugosa	44
Nepeta mussini	45
Phlox amoena	19
Phlox subulata (all varieties)	20
Plumbago capensis	46
Polemonium lunulatum Richardsoni	46
Prunella incisa rosea	17
Salvia argentea	17
Santolina chamaecyparissus incana	48
Satueria (Calamintha) alpina	48
Sedums (dwarf, all varieties)	21, 22
Silene maritima	49
Statice armeria	49
Statice montana	49
Tenuerium chamaedrys	49
Thymus (all varieties)	22
Tunica saxifraga	23, 50
Veronica allionii	50
Veronica gliformis	51
Veronica geutianoidea	51
Veronica incana	51
Veronica repens	51
Veronica spuria (amethystina), Royal Blue	52
Veronica tenuerium	52
Veronica tenuerium, True Blue	52
Viola cornuta	52
Viola odorata	52
Viola pedata	53
Yucca glauca	53

DWARF EVERGREENS AND SHRUBS FOR ROCK GARDEN

SUN	PAGE
Azalea (Evergreen)	73
Berberis vernuculosa	23
Cotoneaster	9
Daphne cneorum	74
Euonymus radicans	10
Euonymus radicans variegata	10
Euonymus radicans kewensis	10
Euonymus radicans colorata	11
Euonymus radicans acutus	11
Euonymus radicans vegetus	12
Hedera helix	13
Hedera helix gracilis	14
Juniperus chinensis longissima	79
Juniperus chinensis procumbens	79
Juniperus chinensis sargentii	79
Juniperus communis depressa	79
Juniperus sabina (all varieties)	79, 80
Juniperus squamata	80
Lavandula vera	42
Leiocephalum buxifolium	16
Lemcothoe catesbeiae	76
Pinus montana mughus	81

SHADE	PAGE
Ajuga genevensis	7
Ajuga reptans	7
Arenaria balearica	7
Arenaria montana	7
Arenaria verna caespitosa	8
Corydalis cheilanthifolia	32
Cotoneaster	9
Dicentra eximia	34
Dodocathleum media	35
Epigaea repens	10
Euonymus radicans	10
Euonymus radicans variegata	10
Euonymus radicans kewensis	10
Euonymus radicans colorata	11
Euonymus radicans acutus	11
Euonymus radicans vegetus	12
Ferns in variety	12, 37, 38, 39
Hedera helix	13
Hedera helix gracilis	14
Iris cristata	15
Iris pumila	15
Leucothoe catesbeiae	17
Lysimachia nummularia	16
Mertensia virginica	44
Mitchella repens	16
Mitchella diphylla	16
Myosotis alpestris	17
Myosotis palustris semperflorens	17
Nepeta glechoma	17
Pachysandra terminalis	17, 18, 19
Phlox divaricata	19
Platycodon grandiflora	46
Plumbago capensis	20
Polemonium reptans	46
Primula veris	47
Primula veris Mumstead Strain	47
Ranunculus repens	20
Sanguinaria canadensis	48
Sedums (dwarf, all varieties)	21, 22
Sedum spectabile	48
Sedum spectabile brilliant	48
Tiarella cordifolia	50
Trillium cernuum	50
Trollius europaeus	50
Trollius ledbourri	50
Veronica chamaedrys	50
Veronica officinalis	51
Veronica pectinata	51
Veronica rupestris	51
Vinca minor	24

SHADE	PAGE
Azalea (Evergreen)	73
Cotoneaster	9
Daphne cneorum	74
Euonymus radicans	10
Euonymus radicans variegata	10
Euonymus radicans kewensis	10
Euonymus radicans colorata	11
Euonymus radicans acutus	11
Euonymus radicans vegetus	11
Hedera helix	13
Hedera helix gracilis	14
Leucothoe catesbeiae	76
Taxus baccata repandens	81
Taxus cuspidata brevifolia	82
Thuya occidentalis Little Gem	82

Binding and Covering Low Banks and Terraces

Many times it becomes a puzzling problem to know what should be the proper treatment of a high or low embankment, perhaps adjacent to the house or in another conspicuous position. Grass is, of course, a possible solution, but requires constant care and if the bank is steep is almost impossible to mow and keep attractive.

Such positions can readily be planted with low, growing evergreen plants such as Euonymus colorata, Vinca minor or other prostrate or semi-prostrate plants, or a planting of various such plants in combination with prostrate evergreens will be most attractive, particularly because proper combinations will give a rich contrasting foliage effect throughout the entire year.

Such a planting would not be termed a rockery though often several large boulders can to great advantage be used over which prostrate Junipers, Cotoneasters or Euonyms would clamber. The plants as listed for the planting could well include a few low growing Azaleas, Daphne, etc., to give color when in bloom. The grouping of the plants should be made irregularly, but as far as is possible kinds of plants should be kept together so that the planting does not appear spotty.

To illustrate: presuming the terrace to be one hundred feet long by eight feet high, one could use three groups of three, to five each. Prostrate Juniperus, Juniperus Horizontalis, Sabina or Squamata. Two groups of Cotoneaster Horizontalis. Three of Euonymus vegetus. Two of Euonymus colorata. Three of Vinca Minor. Two of Daphne. Several groups of Pachysandra and English Ivy. The number of plants in the irregular groups made would vary again to avoid symmetry and procure as natural an effect as possible.

Higher and steeper banks may demand entirely one kind of plant, to prevent erosion. Rose Max Graf, Wichuriana roses or Honeysuckle, or if desired evergreen Euonymus Colorata or Vegetus, Juniperus sabina prostrata or Horizontalis. Small terraces are beautiful planted entirely with Thyme or Moss Pink (Phlox subulata). Sedums, or Vinca Minor, and Euonymus Kewensis.

We advise close planting of plants either for large or small terraces and banks that the soil be quickly filled with the roots of the plants to prevent washing. Also use Peat Moss in the soil as a mulch.

We will gladly suggest planting arrangement and estimate costs for you if you will send us brief description of the area to be planted.

HERBACEOUS AND DWARF EVERGREEN PLANTS

SUN	PAGE		PAGE
Achillea filipendula	23	Nepeta mussini	17
Achillea ptarmica Bolle de Neige	23	Pachysandra terminalis	17, 18, 19
Achillea sericea	23	Phlox subulata	20
Achillea tomentosa	23	Plumbago larpetae	20
Ajuga genevensis	7	Pteridium aquilinum	39
Ajuga reptans	7	Sedum (all varieties)	21, 22
Aretostaphylos uva-ursi	7	Veronica longifolia	51
Aster Mauve Cushion	8	Veronica repens	23
Calluna	8	Veronica rupestris	23
Chrysanthemum atrium	31	Veronica spuria (amethystina), Royal Blue	52
Chrysanthemum maximum	32	Vinca minor	24
Dianthus (all varieties)	9, 33, 34	SHADE	
Erica	10	Achillea filipendula	25
Ferns (in variety)	37, 38, 39	Ajuga genevensis	7
Helianthemum	14	Ajuga reptans	7
Hemeroallis	14	Hemeroallis	14
Hypericum calycinum	14	Hypericum calycinum	14
Hypericum reptans	15	Lysimachia nummularia	16
Iberis	42	Mycosit	17
Lavandula vera	42	Nepeta glechoma	17
Lespedeza buergeri	42	Pachysandra terminalis	17, 18, 19
Lysimachia nummularia	16	Sedum	21, 22
Nepeta glechoma	17	Vinca minor	24

DECIDUOUS AND EVERGREEN PLANTS

SUN	PAGE		PAGE
Akebia quintata	7	Euonymus radicans kewensis	10
Berberis	57	Euonymus radicans colorata	11
Bignonia radicans	86	Euonymus radicans acutus	11
Celastrus orbiculatus	86	Euonymus radicans vegetus	11
Celastrus scandens	86	Juniperus chinensis douglasii	79
Cotoneaster horizontalis	9	Juniperus chinensis procumbens	79
Deutzia gracilis	61	Juniperus chinensis sargentii	79
Euonymus radicans	10	Juniperus sabina (all varieties)	80
Euonymus radicans variegata	10	Juniperus squamata	80

	PAGE	SHADE	PAGE
<i>Leucothoe catesbeiae</i>	76	<i>Cotoneaster</i> (all varieties)	9
<i>Polygonum alatum</i>	88	<i>Euonymus radicans</i>	10
<i>Rubina hispida</i>	67	<i>Euonymus radicans variegata</i>	10
<i>Rosa Max Graf</i>	20	<i>Euonymus radicans kewensis</i>	10
<i>Rosa nitida</i>	67	<i>Euonymus radicans colorata</i>	11
<i>Rosa wichuriana</i>	20	<i>Euonymus radicans acutus</i>	11
<i>Rubus odorata</i>	68	<i>Euonymus radicans vegetus</i>	12
<i>Symporicarpus chenanthi</i>	70	<i>Hedera helix</i>	13
<i>Symporicarpus racemosus</i>	70	<i>Hedera helix gracilis</i>	14
<i>Wisteria chinensis</i>	88	<i>Leucothoe catesbeiae</i>	76
<i>Zanthoriza apifolia</i>	24	<i>Zanthoriza apifolia</i>	24

Roadside Planting

Roadside Planting on a large scale requires considerable knowledge of plants in respect to their root systems, habit of growth, and like or dislike for the varied soils and soil conditions to be encountered over a long stretch of roadsides.

However, for moderate lengths of roadsides a quite positively successful list of roadside plants can readily be selected, the main important item being the height of plants desired.

In our rather varied and extensive experience with roadside plantings we have found it more desirable to select the plants for position and soil rather than make expensive improvements to the soil to suit some particular plant. Many of the best roadside plants do not wish or require a rich soil. We do like to use Peat Moss in some quantity and sometimes commercial fertilizer with it, because it encourages quick root growth which holds the soil in the cuts and fills. This method of fertilization is moderate in cost. We shall be glad to give you the benefit of our experience in roadside planting if you will give us as much information as possible about your problems.

The object of roadside planting should be to obtain a natural effect. Therefore the plants should be planted in large, irregular masses—a variation of low carpeting types with medium and high shrubs and trees, working out the natural lay of the land to the best advantage and taking into serious consideration the type of traffic using the road and how the planting will affect their clear vision at corners. It is important to realize that except in cities and their suburbs, avenues of trees for roadside beautification are no longer desirable. We need mass effect, open vistas, banks of color and so on to catch the automobile eye.

It is most satisfactory and best results are obtained by using small well rooted plants, planted closely to give proper, quick and lasting mass and ground cover effect along our roadsides. Use plants which will bear out the natural atmosphere in the locality and give beauty with naturalistic effect.

PERENNIALS AND CLIMBERS FOR ROADSIDE PLANTING

ST N	PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
<i>Achillea filipendulina</i>	25	<i>Lonicera halliana</i>	16
<i>Achillea millefolium roseum</i>	25	<i>Lythrum roseum superbum</i>	44
<i>Achillea sericea</i>	25	<i>Lythrum salicaria roseum</i>	44
<i>Achillea tomentosa</i>	25	<i>Monarda didyma</i>	45
<i>Ajugas (Bugle)</i>	7	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	45
<i>Ampelopsis quinquefolia</i>	85	<i>Nepeta mussini</i>	17
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	29	<i>Phlox subulata rosea</i>	20
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	29	<i>Rose Max Graf</i>	20
<i>Aster Mauve Cushion</i>	8	<i>Rose setigera</i>	68
<i>Baptisia australis</i>	29	<i>Rose wichuriana</i>	20
<i>Bocconia cordata</i>	30	<i>Thymus (all varieties)</i>	22
<i>Celastrus scandens</i>	86	<i>Veronica longifolia</i>	50
<i>Cephalaria alpina</i>	31	<i>Veronica spuria (amethystina), Royal Blue</i>	50
<i>Cephalaria tartarica</i>	31	<i>Wisteria chinensis</i>	88
<i>Euonymus radicans</i>	10		
<i>Euonymus radicans variegata</i>	10		
<i>Euonymus radicans colorata</i>	11		
<i>Euonymus radicans aenatus</i>	11		
<i>Euonymus radicans vegetus</i>	12		
<i>Eupatorium</i>	35, 36		
<i>Ferns</i>	37, 38, 39		
<i>Hedera helix</i>	13, 14		
<i>Hemerocallis</i>	14		
<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	41		
<i>Iris versicolor</i>	42		
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	42		
<i>Lespedeza buergeri</i>	42		
<i>Liatris pycnostachya</i>	43		

SHADE	PAGE
<i>Ajugas (Bugle)</i>	7
<i>Ampelopsis quinquefolia</i>	85
<i>Baptisia tinctoria</i>	29
<i>Celastrus scandens</i>	86
<i>Euonymus radicans</i>	10
<i>Euonymus radicans variegata</i>	10
<i>Euonymus radicans colorata</i>	11
<i>Euonymus radicans aenatus</i>	11
<i>Euonymus radicans vegetus</i>	11
<i>Hedera helix</i>	13, 14
<i>Hemerocallis</i>	14
<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>	41

	PAGE		PAGE
<i>Lonicera involucrata</i>	16	<i>Nepta glechoma</i>	17
<i>Lythrum roseum superbum</i>	44	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>	17, 18, 19
<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	16	<i>Sedum spectabile</i>	48
<i>Myosotis alpestris</i>	45	<i>Vinca minor</i>	24
<i>Myosotis palustris semperflorens</i>	17		

DECIDUOUS AND EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS FOR ROADSIDE PLANTING

SUN	PAGE		PAGE
<i>Alnus incana</i>	55	<i>Salix elegantissima</i>	68
<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>	55	<i>Salix pentandra</i>	68
<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	55	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	68
<i>Azalea calendulacea</i>	56	<i>Sambucus nigra aurea</i>	68
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	57	<i>Symporicarpus chenaultii</i>	70
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	57	<i>Symporicarpus racemosus</i>	70
<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	57	<i>Symporicarpus vulgaris</i>	70
<i>Ceanothus americanum</i>	58	<i>Tamarix africana</i>	70
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	59	<i>Thuya occidentalis</i>	82
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	59	<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	70
<i>Cormus florida</i>	59	<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	71
<i>Cornus paniculata</i>	60	<i>Zanthoriza apifolia</i>	71
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	9		
<i>Crataegus cordata</i>	61		
<i>Cydonia japonica</i>	61		
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	61		
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolius</i>	62		
<i>Exochordia grandiflora</i>	62		
<i>Forsythia suspensa</i>	62		
<i>Forsythia suspensa fortuni</i>	62		
<i>Forsythia veridissima</i>	63		
<i>Juniperus chinensis douglasii</i>	79		
<i>Juniperus chinensis pfizeriana</i>	79		
<i>Juniperus chinensis procumbens</i>	79		
<i>Juniperus chinensis sargentii</i>	79		
<i>Juniperus communis depressa</i>	80		
<i>Juniperus sabina</i> (all varieties)	80		
<i>Juniperus squamata</i>	80		
<i>Lonicera morrowii</i>	65		
<i>Lycium chinensis</i>	65		
<i>Pseudotsuga douglasii</i>	81		
<i>Rhamnus catharticus</i>	66		
<i>Rhus copallina</i>	66		
<i>Rhus glabra</i>	67		
<i>Rhus glabra laciniata</i>	67		
<i>Rhus typhina</i>	67		
<i>Robinia hispida</i>	67		
<i>Salix caprea</i>	68		

SHADE			
<i>Azalea arboreascens</i>		56	
<i>Azalea calendulacea</i>		56	
<i>Azalea canescens</i>		56	
<i>Azalea mollis</i>		56	
<i>Azalea nudiflora</i>		56	
<i>Azalea viscosa</i>		57	
<i>Benzoin aestivalis</i>		57	
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>		58	
<i>Cornus florida</i>		59	
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>		59	
<i>Cornus stolonifera flaviramea</i>		59	
<i>Corylus americana</i>		60	
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>		9	
<i>Dierervilla sessilifolia</i>		61	
<i>Forsythia suspensa</i>		62	
<i>Forsythia suspensa fortuni</i>		62	
<i>Halesia tetrapetala</i>		63	
<i>Rhus copalina</i>		66	
<i>Rhus typhina</i>		67	
<i>Thuya occidentalis</i>		82	
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>		82	
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>		71	
<i>Zanthoriza apifolia</i>		71	

Woodland Planting

The development and planting of a woodland is one of the most interesting types of gardening imaginable because it is comparatively simple and still allows for full exercise of original thought. It also allows one to see, know and grow many unusual and beautiful plants which require but slight attention if their peculiarities are noted at the time of planting.

In preparing for woodland planting a system of winding walks or trails should be laid out, not alone to make all parts of the area easily accessible, but to readily locate plantings of the more rare woodland and beautiful and see that the conditions needed for their growth are being maintained. Such walks may be of the natural earth or given a coating of tanbark which is of a pleasing color and makes a comfortable tread for feet.

In arranging this foundation for a woodland garden it should be remembered that rocks, old stumps, logs and low mounds of earth and irregular contours are features which should be retained or introduced. Irregularity of soil surface modifies the soil moisture just as hills and valleys do on a larger scale, and so add to the conditions available in any particular woodland. These irregularities also aid in giving a natural setting and limit to the planting of one species. The more irregularity and the more features the garden can be given before planting the more beautiful it will be when planted and it will be easier to plant artistically.

Where it is necessary to improve the fertility or depth of the soil Holland peat will be found satisfactory for the large majority of plants. Leaf mould or some of the domestic peats are

good. The simple addition of an inch or more of good garden soil to the woodland loam is also recommended.

We have had much experience in the planting and care of woodland plants and will gladly advise concerning any species more particularly than is practical here.

Many woodlands, particularly extensive ones would be vastly improved by planting Hemlock and White Dogwoods, Amelanchier canadensis (Shad Bush), Cercis canadensis (Judas Tree), also groups of such native shrubs as Benzoin (Spice Bush), Azalea nudiflora, Kalmia, etc.

Such plants and trees were probably once throughout our woods in profusion, but possibly have been destroyed by some energetic but decidedly not nature-loving workman.

The cost of replanting with small nursery grown shrubs and trees is not great and is far more successful than to replant with collected plants.

The varieties here listed are ideal subjects for planting along rock-strewn woodland banks, open, uninteresting woodland, along streams, flanking woodland paths, massing along shady drives and borders of woods.

These plants are all listed in the catalogue.

HERBACEOUS AND EVERGREEN PLANTS FOR THE WOODLAND

FULL SHADE	PAGE	PAGE	
Ajuga genevensis	7	Cimicifuga racemosa	22
Ajuga reptans	7	Cimicifuga foetida, var. simplex	22
Asarum canadensis	28	Corydalis cheilanthifolia	62
Convallaria majalis	32	Cotula squalida	22
Cypripedium acaule	32	Dicentra eximia	34
Cypripedium pubescens	33	Dodactylion media	62
Cypripedium spectabile	33	Eupatorium coelestium	22
Dicentra cucullaria	34	Eupatorium nrticinifolium (aggeratoides)	36
Epigaea repens	35		
Eupatorium coelestium	35		
FERNS			
Adiantum pedatum		Dennstaedtia punctiloba (dicksonia)	
Dennstaedtia punctiloba (dicksonia)		Pteridium aquilinum	37, 38, 39
Dryopteris cristata		Gentiana andrewsi	40
Dryopteris marginalis		Hesperis matronalis	41
Osmunda cinnamomea		Iris cristata	15
Osmunda claytoniana		Iris pseudacorus	42
Polypodium vulgare		Iris pumila	15
Polystichum acrostichoides	37, 38, 39	Iris versicolor	42
Gaultheria procumbens	13	Lysimachia nummularia	16
Iris pseudacorus	42	Lythrum superbum roseum	44
Iris versicolor	42	Mitchella diphylla	16
Lobelia cardinalis	43	Myosotis alpestris	45
Lobelia siphilitica	43	Myosotis palustris sempervirens	17
Lythrum superbum roseum	44	Nepeta glechoma	17
Mertensia virginica	44	Pachysandra terminalis	17, 18, 19
Mitchella repens	16	Phlox divaricata	19
Pachysandra terminalis	17, 18, 19	Polemonium caeruleum Himalaicum	46
Polygonatum biflorum	47	Polemonium reptans	46
Sanguinaria canadensis	48	Primula veris	47
Sedum ternatum	22	Ranunculus repens	20
Shortia galacifolia	48	Thalictrum aquilegifolium	49
Trillium grandiflorus	50	Thalictrum glaucum	49
Viola pedata	53	Thalictrum minus adiantifolium	49
SEMI SHADE		Tiarella cordifolia	50
Aconitum Fischeri	26	Trollius europaeus	50
Ajuga genevensis	7	Veronica officinalis	51
Ajuga reptans	7	Veronica pectinata	51
Aquilegia canadensis	27	Veronica repens	51
Baptisia tinctoria	29	Veronica rupestris	51
Boccinia cordata	30	Viola pedata	53
		Vinca minor	24

DECIDUOUS AND EVERGREEN TREES, SHRUBS AND VINES

FULL SHADE	PAGE	PAGE	
Ampelopsis quinquefolia	85	Hamamelis virginica	63
Andromeda (pieris)	76	Hedera helix	13
Cornus florida	59	Hedera helix gracilis	14
Cornus stolonifera	60	Hydrangea radiata	63
Daphne mezereum	61	Kalmia latifolia	76
Euonymus radicans	10	Leucothoe catesbeii	77
Enonimus vegetus	11	Lonicera japonica halliana	16
Galax aphylla	13	Lonicera sempervirens	88

	PAGE		PAGE
<i>Rhododendron carolinianum</i>	77	<i>Euonymus radicans variegata</i>	10
<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>	77	<i>Euonymus radicans colorata</i>	11
<i>Rhododendron maximum</i>	78	<i>Euonymus radicans acutus</i>	11
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	82	<i>Euonymus radicans vegetus</i>	12
<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	79	<i>Euonymus patens</i>	62
<i>Zanthoriza apifolia</i>	71	<i>Echordia grandiflora</i>	62
SEMI SHADE			
<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	55	<i>Halesia tetrapeta</i>	63
<i>Ampelopsis quinquefolia</i>	85	<i>Hamamelis virginica</i>	63
<i>Andromeda (pieris)</i>	76	<i>Hedera helix</i>	13
<i>Azalea amoena</i>	73	<i>Hedera helix gracilis</i>	14
<i>Azalea arboreascens</i>	56	<i>Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora</i>	63
<i>Azalea calendulacea</i>	56	<i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i>	63
<i>Azalea caesecens</i>	56	<i>Ilex glabra</i>	76
<i>Azalea mollis</i>	56	<i>Ilex opaca</i>	76
<i>Azalea nudiflora</i>	56	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	64
<i>Azalea viscosa</i>	57	<i>Itea virginica</i>	64
<i>Benzoin aestivalis</i>	57	<i>Jasminum nudiflorum</i>	64
<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	58	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	76
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	74	<i>Leucothoe catesbeii</i>	76
<i>Calycanthus fimbriatus</i>	58	<i>Lonicera japonica halliana</i>	16
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	58	<i>Lonicera morrowii</i>	65
<i>Celastrus scandens</i>	86	<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	88
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Part of Propagating Houses

PEAT MOSS

Peat Moss is an imported form of semi-decayed moss, light brown in color, entirely free from fungus and weed seeds, and has no odor.

Its value lies in its power to absorb nearly sixteen times its weight of moisture and to make friable heavy clay soils, as well as to make light soils capable of retaining moisture.

We have made exhaustive tests with this material in our own nursery and on plantings for our patrons. As a result, we use on our own lands several carloads per year.

We advise the use of Peat Moss for large plantings of Ground Cover plants in other than good garden loams, and on all orders of consequence will supply our patrons with sufficient Peat Moss for such plantings at actual cost to us, F. O. B. New York City, via freight. Bales are sold by cubic contents; not weight. Each bale contains sufficient Peat Moss to cover 240 square feet of surface one inch deep.

In planting Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Kalmias and other broad-leaved plants we can safely say that a mixture of fifty per cent top soil and Peat Moss will grow any of these plants to perfection.

PRICE LIST

1 Bale .....	.....	.....	.....	\$5.00
2 Bales .....	.....	.....	.....	4.00 each
10 or More Bales .....	.....	.....	.....	3.50 each
50-100 Bales .....	.....	.....	.....	3.25 each

F. O. B. New York City or Delivered Locally



Pachysandra on a Shady Terrace Where Previously Grass Had Been Sown in Vain

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NARBERTH, PA.

MEMORANDUM

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MEMORANDUM

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